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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, AND THE HOME

NEW ENGLAND

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, AND THE HOME

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the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters
should be signed with the writer's name, in full,
which will be printed or not, as the writer may
wish.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Good Summer Forage.

Hungarian grass or millet may be sown in July and produce good crops if the season is favorable, even though the land is not very strong, though a liberal dressing of manure or fertilizer harrowed in before the seed is sown will greatly help it. We prefer the millet as the more sure crop and the golden or German millet has proved better with us than the common millet.

THE JAPANESE MILLET

by some considered even better than this, gives crops of ten or more tons to the acre, having been reported from the use of less than a half bushel of seed per acre. It needs good land or liberal manuring to do this, and may be sown as late as the middle of July. Prof. W. P. Brooks of the Massachusetts Experimental Station, says: "At our station Japanese barnyard millet produced sixty-seven bushels of seed, 11,307 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, twelve thousand pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the soya bean makes very superior ensilage." Professor Brooks found by alternating the millet out from day to day and fed green to cows with well-cured flint corn fodder, that the cows produced more milk in milk when put upon it, and fell off when changed to corn alone.

Japanese millet may be sown after rye, oats and peas, or other crops, at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre, as early as May 15, or as late as Aug. 1, and it will mature a crop in from forty to sixty days, depending upon the season. If well fertilized, which is essential, the yield will range from eight to twelve tons per acre. In using this crop for either silage or for hay, it should be cut just before heading out, as it hardens very rapidly after heading, and is then unpalatable.

PEARL MILLET

is one of the best of the millets, and different seedlings may be planted, beginning with May 15 and continuing until Aug. 1. It is one of the larger varieties, growing from eight to ten feet high when in full head, forming stalks something like sorghum, though it is a very succulent fodder. It should be seeded at the rate of four to six quarts per acre on land well prepared, in order to encourage rapid and complete germination of all the seeds. It is a very rapid grower and will make a crop in from forty to sixty days. The yield obtained at the farm averaged twelve tons per acre. It is much more watery in its character than corn even, thus making the yield of dry matter less than would be the case from the same yield of corn, though it is quite similar in its composition, showing a nutritive ratio of 1.13.

For silage, cutting should begin before it is in head, since as it begins to head the stalks become hard and unpalatable. All of the millets are surface feeders, and should be well supplied with available fertilizing materials.

OATS AND PEAS

Grown together make a good forage if well cured. To get them at their best the peas should be sown broadcast and plowed under about four inches deep, then, a week later sow the oats broadcast and harrow them in. This brings the peas so that the pods are well developed and the peas nearly full grown at about the same time as the heads of the oats are getting filled out and the grain in the milk which is the time when they make the best fodder. They may be sown in July or early in August, or a mixture of oats and barley may be sown even later, although such late sowing lessens the chances of favorable weather for curing the hay. It is claimed that the peas enrich the soil in their growth or add to the nitrogen in it, instead of exhausting it.

All these forage crops need to be well cured, and are best when little exposed to the sun, but allowed to sweat in the heaps, and then dried and put into the barn in the heat of the day. This method takes the moisture out of the stalks of any coarse grass better than exposure to a hot sun, even when the tetter is used to dry it frequently. It is the method that should always be used in curing clover and orchard grass, whether grown separately or together.

GOOD FOR SWARD CROPS.

Many of these forage crops may be grown after a crop of early grass has been cut from the land. June grass or Kentucky blue grass, prostrate, is the earliest of our grasses, but if it were not it should be cut early, if not to be used as a pasture grass, because when growing alone it is apt to become mixed with the daisy or white clover, which many consider a pest in our New England soil. It is not so much an indication of poor soil as of poor husbandry.

Liberal manuring and seeding with better grasses will keep it down until the other grasses run out, when that or sorrel will come in to show that "nature abhors a vacuum."

THE WHITE WHEAT
cut when in full blossom, and cured well, makes hay that cures readily, but as it furnishes but a light crop, the land which becomes infested with it should be plowed as soon as the hay is off, and put in some of the above-mentioned forage crops, after which it may be made to grow better grasses. I should also say the same of the June grass if it is not to be added to the pasture land.

RED CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS
should be the next ready to cut, and are

mont and Bedford. The system of curing celery is so entirely different on many of the farms that it would be hard to decide which method has been endorsed as the best.

A great deal of experimenting is going on as to the raising of cucumbers and tomatoes. The prices of both have kept up so high it has made it attractive to farmers to get an early and late income. Several of the large greenhouses in Belmont have made successful attempts, although we learn that they have not devoted so much space as in former years; consequently, it appears that there is a great deal of expense attached to the raising of tomatoes, while the cost of the hot-house cucumber is prohibited from this section where it requires so much heat. Belmont is the hotbed for strawberries

were some things about putting up this machinery the young man did not understand, so he called in the agent of the firm and had him just fix it right. The farmer would stand on the lead of hay and adjust the pump into the hay, and at a given signal I would start the horse and up would go a bunch of hay to the scaffold over the barn floor and dumped by pulling a small cord, which was attached in returning the fork to the wagon. In this way we unloaded the hay in a very short time, giving the horse the privilege through the ropes and pulleys of lifting the weight of hay off the farmer's shoulders.

So the young farmer of the present day has much advantage over the pioneers of agricultural work, especially if he is for-

ing in the pen than career stalked forage, and thus they may be stirred frequently and made quite dry before being put in the mow.

The low meadow or swamp grasses, including what is usually called swale hay as well as the bog hay, are usually left to the mow unless one is fortunate enough to have salt hay to cut. In fact they are usually left too long. Whatever they may gain in growth or in nutritive value as shown by analysis, they have lost in digestibility and therefore in value for stock feeding which is the true test of value to the farmer. When about two-thirds grown they should be cut, and while they may lack in the nutritive elements, these can be supplied by the grain or concentrated foods, and they

quantities of grain raised, such as corn and oats, so that many of the farmers who have large numbers of chickens feed out their own raising to the poultry, and they have a market product in the form of eggs. They can sell as fast as they can produce them. We have quite a number of buyers in this section now who want to make contracts for future deliveries of apples, potatoes and other farm products. Many of the farmers have found it to their advantage to sell early in the season at a fair price. Waldo County, Me. E. A. S.

The extent of egg storage is shown by the overcrowded condition of the principal storage houses. Some of the room usually reserved for cheese had to be compelled by eggs.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The veterinarian of the Minnesota State Board of Health in his last report makes several timely suggestions, calling attention among others to the insidious nature of glanders and the danger of infection of other horses as well as the human attendants from the presence of one glandered animal. A case is noted where hog cholera bacilli were found in salted pork, which caused severe digestive disturbances in the people who consumed the meat.

In connection with the examination by the New York State authorities of 371 different brands of commercial fertilizers for 1904, it was found that the average retail selling price was \$37.56, while the retail cost of the separate ingredients, unmixed, was \$19.85, a difference of \$17.71 per ton paid the fertilizer companies by the farmers for mixing. By co-operation among a number of farmers, thus securing the ingredients in wholesale lots, a considerable further saving would be possible.

The great fertility possessed by some seeds was shown in an address by W. J. Beal before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The experiment commenced twenty-five years ago. Fifty seeds each of twenty-two different kinds of plants were placed in moderately moist sand in bottles and buried. Fertility tests were made at five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years. Eight out of the twenty-two kinds failed to germinate at all, but of the other fourteen species ten germinated after they had been buried twenty-five years.

The American Inventor describes what is claimed to be the largest plow in the world, built for use on a ranch near Bakersfield, Cal.; an implement eighteen feet high, and which cuts a furrow eight feet wide and six feet deep.

Liming of soil, both as a corrective of sour lands and for the improving of ordinary farm lands is a subject to which some study should be given before extensive operations are undertaken. That liming is beneficial to many soils which do not seem in any sense sour is an often proved fact. If lime is obtainable at a reasonable cost in your locality, write the Secretary of Agriculture or your member of Congress for farmers' bulletin No. 77, "The Liming of Soils."

FAMOUS FRUIT PRODUCERS.

The great things of the world are accomplished by a few unusual men. The balance of humanity profits. In other words, we owe much to our ancestry. The improvement in different forms of agriculture, even in the life time of the United States has been marvelous.

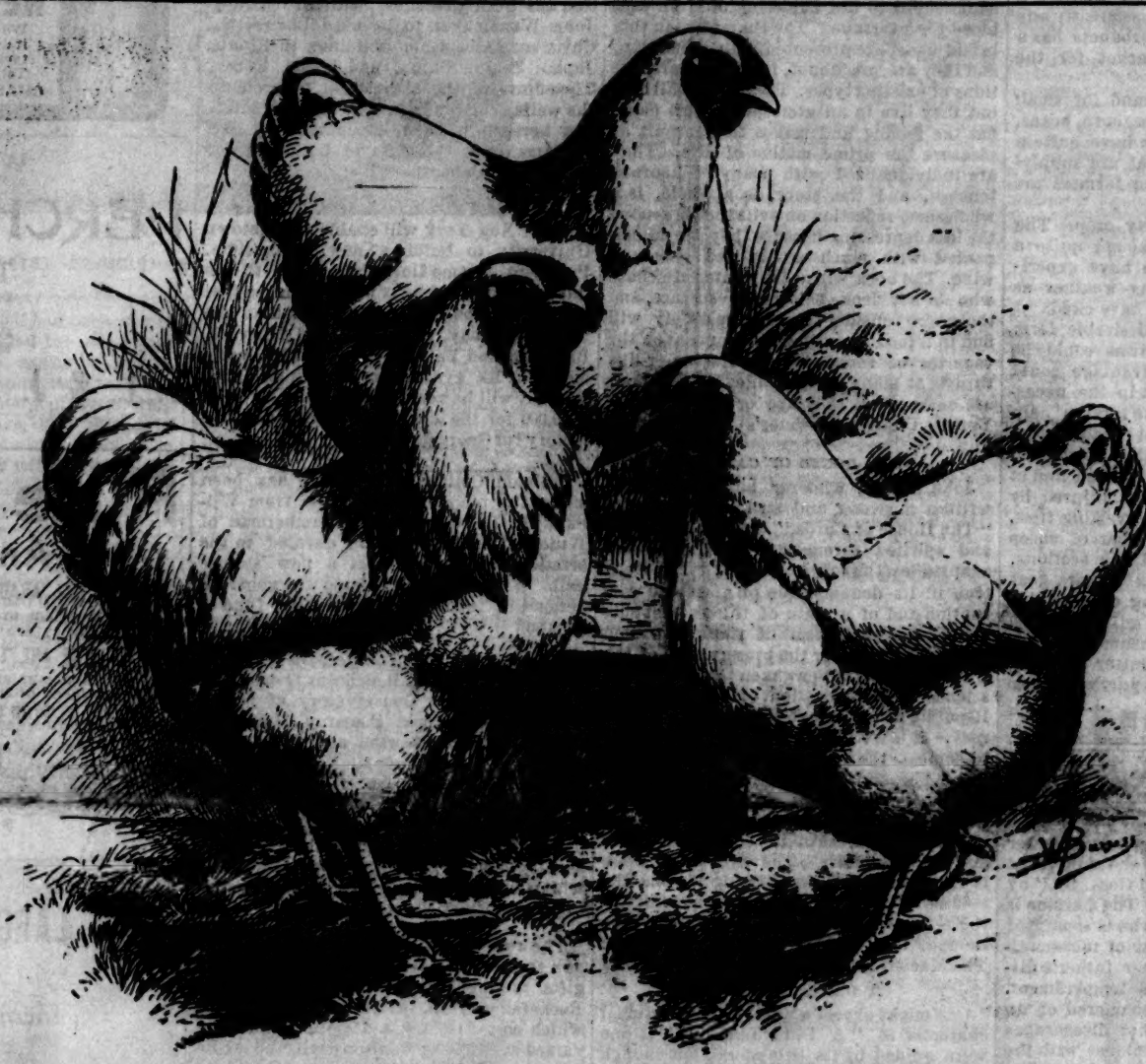
Nearly every fruit-producing region of commercial importance, said L. C. Corbett, the horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, owes its development to the influence of some one individual. In West Virginia, for instance, there are two well-marked commercial fruit developments, each of which is easily traced to the work of one man, who started out with the idea of growing fruit for the home supply. Each of these districts has developed into an important commercial fruit region.

"The famous grape region which borders the interior lakes of central and western New York had its inception in small plantations, the earliest of which there is any record at hand being that of Rev. William Brewster, put out in the early forties. From this fruit garden as a nucleus, the whole grape area of the region has developed.

The germ of the present commercial grape industry of the Eastern United States developed in the fruit garden of John Adams. The American raspberry industry dates from the day when Nicholas Longworth transplanted the wild "Blackcap" to his Cincinnati garden. Practically all of the better hybrid grapes which are now cultivated in the Eastern United States sprang from the home fruit gardens of Rogers and Rebeck, and form enduring monuments to their love for and interest in horticulture.

Among modern workers the name of none stands out more markedly than that of Luther Burbank of California, whose garden has, during the last decade, amplified the fruit list, as well as contributed valuable additions to the hardy ornamentals.

There is no end to such work, and improvements will go on forever. The testing of varieties in new localities and the development and dissemination of new sorts by the amateur is important work, but not the least good accomplished by him is to be found in the wholesome influence which he exerts on the community in which he lives. A community is certainly to profit aesthetically as well as financially from the influence of such growers, and it is to them that we owe our appreciation for high quality. A discriminating taste developed in a neighborhood creates a demand which it pays well to gratify, and the amateur who grows fruits for quality will find a ready market in such a section. GUY E. MITCHELL.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Third cockerel, third pullet and sister of first pullet at St. Louis World's Fair, owned by Theo. Ambrosius, Collinsville, Ill.

among the best of our hays for milk cows or for young stock. Even for horses out at hard work they make good hay though horsesmen usually value them less than the timothy or hardgrass. Often one feed a day of clover mixed hay would be better than to use timothy at every feeding. Massachusetts. M. F. AMES.

Gypsy Moth Destruction.

The crops here are somewhat infested with the dreaded gypsy moth, and we fear further interference, although the town authorities are doing everything in their power to eliminate the pest. All sorts of sprays have been imported and the gardeners have adopted all kinds of methods this winter and spring for preliminary work, and it is hoped that the swarms of moths will not further destroy the foliage, as there is such a large quantity of beautiful trees here which would ruin many attractive groves and crops.

The gardens are all looking nicely. We have plenty of garden truck and all the small berries, as usual. We shall expect to harvest a large crop of raspberries and blackberries. Gooseberries have not done so well as in former years. We will have plenty of fruit, such as apples, pears and plums. There will be plenty of wild grapes harvested. Grass is doing well and farmers will commence after the Fourth to cut. Georgetown, Mass. PETER BUTLER.

Gardens are Looking Fine.

If one has never visited Arlington and Belmont at this season of the year, it would be quite a sight to visit our beautiful gardens where acres and acres of all kinds of garden truck can be seen, and where we have such fertile soil and it being so splendidly cultivated, it is very interesting to see how systematic all our plantings are.

The gardens in Arlington have never looked so well as at this season. All along the line of the Massachusetts Central Railroad on either side one is amazed with the quantities of small truck planted and the splendid condition. The demand for lettuce, radishes, head green, spinach, etc., for the Boston markets requires large quantities of these plantings to be raised, and acres and acres can be seen of them alone.

On some of these farms are from three to four crops raised. One who is not acquainted with the various plantings is much interested in seeing the three crops started at once. As soon as one is harvested it is removed and the other has a good start gained, and it is grown until such time as it is removed and the early crop has the opportunity of full development, which requires no much tending. Probably there is no section of the country where so much truck is raised as in Arlington, Mass.

and that famous berry called the Belmont was originated here. The Boston markets are filled each morning now with these luscious berries and probably no finer fruit is raised than can be produced on our lands. The gardens in this belt are, without question, exceedingly gratifying to those who have devoted so much time and pains to get them successfully going. Arlington, Mass. CARL RICHARDSON.

Gardening in the Schools.

In the lower grades of our public schools the teachers often take particular pains to teach the little ones all that is possible about the growth of plants from seed and cuttings. Shallow boxes of earth are placed in a sunny window and seeds planted, a sufficient number being placed so that they can be pulled up and examined at different stages of their growth, and yet have some to grow larger.

Many of our country schools now have a school garden, and in this garden many valuable lessons are learned which will be of great benefit to the children later on. The different phases of insect life are often a great help in interesting children in gardening, as the two are so closely connected. The child who has watched a beautiful moth or butterfly emerge from his unpromising looking chrysalis is going to study farther into the subject as soon as an opportunity presents itself. These lessons can often be found on trees and bushes in the fall, or be dug out of the ground when spading the garden in spring. They can be taken to the house, and in due time will emerge in all their beauty, interesting not children alone, but all who see it.

If by some of these simple experiments one can interest the children in nature in any form more good may result than can be estimated. MYRA BRADSHAW.

The Horse Fork in Hay Time.

I well remember in my younger years that nothing but the hay fork and man's and boy's labor was used in curing and moving the hay. It was a slow process, and if the weather was at all uncertain the farmer was likely to have some of his hay get wet, unless he had extra hay wagons which could lead while the loaded one stood in the barn yard. But the cost of these extra wagons was very considerably more than the slight machinery used in the form of the present day in unloading hay.

It was the writer's pleasure about a dozen years ago to be riding on a relative's farm during the hay season. The young farmer had read in the papers about the labor-saving machinery for unloading hay and decided to put it to his own test. He had a horse fork made in Belmont, Mass., and it was the first time it was used in the hay field.

made in possessing the means of obtaining all the necessary machinery in carrying on this most interesting branch of agriculture—harvesting the hay crop. And this crop in our estimation, is the most profitable one on the farm because it is sown and harvested with the least expense.

What is more delightful to the general citizen than to take a ride through the country during the haying season and breathe into his lungs the pure, fresh mild air, and sniff the flavor of the new-mown hay? The very thought of it is enough to start the blood coursing through the veins of the city denizen and make him (or her) feel the necessity of so shaping their occupations that they may be able to share somewhat in the privileges and blessings of haying-time. J. D. FLAGG. Massachusetts.

Blueberries Very Numerous.

The season for blueberries is rapidly approaching and probably there is no section of the country where the blueberry is so prolific as in Essex County, and in sections within this county, including Hamilton, Ipswich and Essex proper, berries grow wild in very large numbers of the best varieties. The fields around these sections have never been in finer growing condition, the bushes well laden with berries. There will be a large crop, and if prices are as good as last year the farmers and children will make considerable money.

The owners of pasture lands where these berries are growing wild have inaugurated a tax, thereby controlling the supply of the berry in certain areas, charging each individual so much per season to have the privilege of picking as much as one would like. In this way many of the farmers have controlled their own fields, and in many cases where they do not care to pick the berries themselves and enter into the industry they have got sufficient money to pay the tax on this property and enjoyed the land for pasture purposes. Essex, Mass. A. A. LOWE.

Hay Quality and Quantity.

Timothy should be cut when the heads are well filled out and in full bloom, or just pasting out of bloom, but should not be allowed to get so far advanced that the seed will settle out in curing. It differs from clover in that it is much more tender when it is ready to cut, while the clover at that stage has lost more from stalks and leaves than it has gained in the seed. Thus clover is best cut when not fully blossomed out.

The fine hay or velvet and such other grasses as usually grow with it are less tender than the timothy than grown dry and cured in the sun. The timothy grown upon moist and cold soil or in wet meadows has a great deal of water in it. When these are cut and cured they are apt to be

serve as rough fodder even better than straw, being more digestible than straw from which the grain has been threshed.

While our forefathers valued the products of the salt marshes for hay better than they did the native wild grasses of the upland fields, it was partly because they produced more abundant crops. Then, too, they expected hay only to sustain life in their animals through the winter, and did not expect their animals to get fat, or to produce much milk or butter while they were upon winter feed. Now that we have clover and the better grasses salt hay is not so much valued, but like the grasses on fresh meadows it is better when cut early than when the haying is not begun until September as used to be the custom a half century ago.

Thus haying should begin early and be pushed with all vigor when once begun. Modern machinery has made it possible to do the work more quickly, and it also enables the farmer to make better hay because he has not to allow any of it to start until it is over ripe before cutting. Massachusetts. M. F. AMES.

Maline Farming Notes.

The farmers in this section of Maine have been more or less disappointed this year owing to the cold, rainy weather which has been experienced by many others in the lower Maine counties; but the past week of sunshine and warm weather has given our various crops a large start, and everything seems to be very promising.

We are going to have a large abundance of hay, which the farmers look forward to each year, as many of them are keeping more stock than ever before. While we have a very few sheep, we do keep in our barns a large number of cattle, and many have raised calves, and dress a great many for the Boston markets. We have found it quite profitable to raise a number of calves on our own milk when we have a surplus, and when we are not conveniently located to a ready market for milk, we have found it desirable to have calves to consume the extra milk we receive.

This part of the country is very desirable for hay, and we are going to have our barns full. We have a good cut crop, also quantities of potatoes, peas, beans and turnips. Our fruit trees are bearing well, and if we can judge from the number of blossoms under the trees in the spring, and the fruit as it begins to show, we shall have a heavy crop. This is a good season for apples.

We have not had the advantage of a hard season when we can raise truck stuff so have to content ourselves with whatever we can get to consume at our own farm and table and sell our farm products that are to be consumed at home. The farmers here have a large number of hives and have made a great deal of money on eggs. When we have a very successful season. There are

Dairy.

Good Dairy Practice.

Maine's new dairy inspector, L. C. Thompson, is doing good work in traveling about the State and trying to find just what the dairymen need to make their business a more complete success. To judge from his remarks at the recent meeting of Penobscot Pomona Grange, as reported in the local paper, the inspector is a man of common-sense ideas. Said Mr. Thompson:

THE FIRST
step is the selection of cows. It is as true now as it was twenty-five years ago that the best cows are those that are bred to produce the best milk.

For example: It costs \$30 to keep a cow a year. Supposing she makes 150 pounds of butter during the time, which sells for twenty cents per pound, and we have just \$30, nothing gained or lost. If she falls short of that twenty-five pounds there is a loss of \$5; if she overruns one hundred pounds, we have a gain of \$20. It is a question of the individual rather than the breed.

The question of breed depends upon the man keeping it and should be of his choosing. Some take the ground that it should be the kind he prefers. We can only lay down the standard of production from the individual animal. We should choose the breed that will produce the best for the purpose for which we are working and weed out all but the best producers.

MILK CAREFULLY.
thoroughly and regularly, with the idea of getting the most milk in the least time and with the least excitement. The question of cleanliness comes in here. The souring of milk is caused by germs. We know some of the germs and their effects and can guard against them. We know that germs cause bitter milk; also that which is silny and rosy. The knowledge of the action of germs plays an important part in the dairy economy, whatever disposition is made of milk.

We do not always do the best we know how to do for the cow. Dust is loaded with germs, and it is not necessary to have any at milking time. The udder should be cleaned before milking.

The question of milking through absorbent cotton has been considered by some, but it is very expensive, as the cotton can be used only once. One may lose money by being extra neat and lose trade by being extra slovenly.

Cream from milk that is not exposed to the air, but is separated at once, can be shipped and kept for a week or more without resorting to artificial means. C. S. Pope of Manchester, a well-known shipper, prepares his product in that way. If selling a milk that will not keep there is the temptation to use a preservative, more care should be taken in milking and cooling the product. Germs develop at 60° to 70°, and at a temperature of 80° they grow rapidly. If the milk is immersed in cold water and cooled to 40° the germs do not multiply and do not develop; the sooner immersed the better the cream. It is only fair that he who takes pains should have a better price than the second-rate dairyman.

CREAM KEPT TOO LONG
will have a bitter taste. We want that kind of souring that gives a clean acidity. One keeping few cows cannot afford to run a cream separator, and it is doubtful if he can get enough cream to do so. But two courses are left; either sell to the factory or manufacture in seasons of good prices. This is good work, but I do not believe it is work for the ladies. If one has not the means of keeping cream in condition, it is better to dispose of it in some other way.

There is often trouble with the patrons of a creamery about their checks. The system ought to be improved, but I do not believe that any wrong is intended. I wish patrons and creamery men could get together and see where the lack rests. I believe the conference would result in material benefit to each. The prices paid by our State are three cents more than in many others and five cents more than in Wisconsin.

AMONG THE POINTS BROUGHT OUT
in the questions following this address were the facts that separated cream ought not to test over twenty-five per cent. or Cooley cream over eighteen per cent. else there would be too much waste in handling from adhering to the sides of the can; and that ripening the cream aids in saving, as more butter is produced and in character of the butter, in its longer keeping qualities and better flavor.

Agricultural.

Good Summer Forage.

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THE WHITE WEED
out when in full blossom, and cured well, makes hay that cures readily, but as it furnishes but a light crop, the land which becomes infested with it should be plowed as soon as the hay is off, and put in some of the above-mentioned forage crops, after which it may be made to grow better grasses. I should also say the same of the June grass if it is not to be added to the pasture land.

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Framingham Market Gardens.

Crops are looking splendid here; corn is growing fast, beans and peas are rapidly ripening, and we expect a large supply of fresh vegetables. The plantings this year have been large, many new gardens have been opened up and probably never in the history of this town has there been so much truck stuff growing.

If the electric cars adopt the quick service of freight to Boston, we expect a great development in this section in the near future, especially on all garden truck that requires a Boston market for consumption. There are quantities of fruit here, apples, pears, plums and peaches. The orchards

are looking well and we have not as yet experienced any serious inconveniences from the brown-tail. The farmers are making every effort to take care of the pest if it arrives. O. C. SPENCER.

Framingham, Mass.

Hay of the Best Quality.

All the farmers along the Kennebec river this year are to harvest a large quantity of the best quality of English hay, and it is very satisfactory to ride upon the railroad or drive on the highways, noticing for miles and miles the beautiful fields, which are unusually well covered with grass of the highest quality. The reason is to be a little later than usual, owing to the dominating dampness and cold weather that has prevailed; still, the farmers seem to be better satisfied if a hay crop is good than if their other farm products are lacking.

There seems to be an unusually large interest taken this year in the raising of stock in this part of the country, a large number of cows, pigs and hens are being kept and marketed. We have also a large demand for horses for the cities, and just at this season of the year there are large numbers of buyers in and about our towns trading colts for which have been raised and kept by the farmers. Prices have been good for good stock and demand has been very encouraging, practically larger than supply. Waterville, Me. NUDD.

New Hampshire Farms.

It is always interesting to note the progress of crops in other sections of this State, but where I find it instructive to learn of the season's advance in other towns, it always pleases me to give to my friends information from this particular point.

At our little town we do not raise such large quantities of ordinary farm products as those who are further inland, and yet we have the advantage of a good market. At this season there is quite a summer colony, a large number of city people who do a great deal of entertaining, consequently any farmer who can raise farm products has a very large and lucrative market for the same at high prices.

There is a very large demand for small vegetables, like peas, tomatoes, corn, beans, onions, radishes, etc., and we have quite a number of gardeners here that are supplying all the demands and the farmers are making considerable.

We are to have a nice hay crop. The grass has grown well, although quite a little later than usual. We have experienced the same damp rainy weather as other farmers in this section have cited.

It is very difficult to get desirable farm help, and many of the farms could be worked to more profitable advantage could we get proper hands to assist in the necessary duties. We find that the foreign help one gets from the cities is not reliable or desirable; consequently, we have to depend on our neighbors for assistance, and find at times our crops are delayed or injured by not having proper help at harvesting time.

It is surprising the few number of sheep there are being raised in these sections. We have a very interesting Angora goat farm here which is attracting considerable attention. There is much milk produced here, which is largely consumed by the summer colony; but little butter is being made. We are obliged to purchase from larger markets. J. A. H. Chocoma, N. H.

Literature.

AS THE WORLD GOES BY.

Perhaps no novel of the day has a greater claim on the attention of the cultivated reader than "As the World Goes By," by Elizabeth Willard Brooks. The heroine is the daughter of an actress, who is separated from her husband on account of incompatibility of temper. She has her father's disposition, but her mother's temperament. She becomes desperately enamored of an opera singer, but her mother discourages this passion, because she believes with the traits the daughter inherits from her father she could never be happy with the singing artist, and he is accordingly dismissed through the older woman's endeavors. This experience makes the girl stronger and less emotional. She learns to take the world as it goes by at its full value, and meets with happiness at last in spite of maternal interference. The social life presented in this story is of a highly diversified character, and the author paints it with a detailed and artistic skill that shows the result of wide observation. The people who figure in it are natural, without being commonplace, and the love interest is of no ordinary kind. The mysticism which is a prominent feature of the book, adds to its originality and fascination, as a development of womanly nature under exceedingly exceptional conditions. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

SLAVES OF SUCCESS.

As an inside view of the workings of political tricksters and double dealers there could be nothing more exhaustive in its way than "Slaves of Success," by Elliot Flower. It is masterly in its kind in the portrayal of different types of politicians, the good as well as the bad. Six of the chapters of this story appear originally in the fiction numbers of Collier's Weekly, and one chapter appeared substantially in the Saturday Evening Post, though it has been revised for the present publication, which contains an entirely original addition called "The Cupidity of Carroll." The story shows in its entirety that simple honesty and good sense may often outwit craft and deceit, and that corrupt practices are not always successful in the end. As a rule, the incorruptible rural legislator is admirably contrasted with the scheming ambitious John Wade, who wants power and the low designer Ben Carroll, who is after gold. The part played by the countryman, indicating decidedly that native shrewdness coupled with a keen intellect sharpened in devious deals and unscrupulous manipulation. The book rings true in the interest of reform, and Mr. Flower is to be sincerely thanked for his strenuous exposure of fraudulent political methods. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

THE ORCHID.

A transcendent satire on the so-called Smart Set is furnished in "The Orchid," by Robert Grant, and though the treatment is light, there is an underlying vein of seriousness in it that awakens thought and makes the reader ask, Is a life of frivolity worth living? The heroine of this book is a strange creation. She is a law unto herself, though she observes many of the conventionalities of society, and does not actually take the fatal step that would cause her to be ostracized. She is a fascinating woman with hardly a redeeming human trait, and the way in which she sacrifices her maternal instincts makes her almost a monster. The man for whom she has a passion is a cur, who becomes her partner in a bargain that is as repulsive as it is lucrative. That



PRIZE HAY'S DUCNESS 2D.

Owned by George W. Simon, Jr., Potomac, N. Y. With Jersey in Class A—Fourth Jersey in Class B, at St. Louis. Dropped May 26, 1904. Bred by John E. White, Ramsey, Ind. Color: Solid Black. Young and Settle. Freshened May 9, 1904. Average Weight: June 14, 1904—1611 pounds. Oct. 13, 1904—1688 pounds.

there are such men as he is unhappily too true, and it is also true that they are tolerated in postscript society. He has all the physical attributes of a glorious masculinity, but he is soulless, a mere amiable, casual adventurer, would have made the woman he professed to love sink even her self-respect to gratify his base desires. And the pity of it all is that this couple, who have broken up the home of an honest and well-meaning man, are received by their former friends, after a divorce has been obtained, with all the favor accorded them before they had stooped to the bartering of flesh and blood for a fortune. The characters in this bright novel are presented with animation, and they are, no doubt, faithful reproductions of existing types. They are not all bad, but they live in an atmosphere that perishes the feeling and makes the pursuit of pleasure the prime motive of life. They are individualized with many humorous touches, and the story, as a whole, is a wholesome reflection on evils that are none the less depressing because they are accompanied with much babble and song and wine. The book will greatly entertain those who do not look below the surface, and those who consider things more deeply will find in it food for wondering comment on the popular presentation of its rapier-like thrusts at many of the follies of the hour as seen as they are brilliant. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.25.)

THE HOUSE OF CARDS.

John Helge, whoever he may be, has written a strong and striking allegory in "The House of Cards." Its style is breezy and spirited throughout and admirably adapted to the subject matter, which rings true in its denunciation of graft and corruption and of a state of things that succeeded the patriotism of those who laid down their lives for the preservation of the Union. It ought to awaken the public conscience to a realization of the peril the Republic is in through the greed of plutocracy. It is a trumpet call to the righteous to combat the evils that lead to national decadence, and will inspire those who are in the vanguard of reform to new efforts in the direction of preserving honest methods in the development of the country in public and private affairs. The title of the book is ingenious, and the stirring lessons the volume conveys display equal ingenuity in their presentation. They stimulate the thought that leads to action. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

A DARK LANTERN.

One might expect a novel of a sensational character in "A Dark Lantern," if one were guided by its title alone, but though it is of a sufficiently exciting nature it does not deal with crime, but with society people as they are viewed from the standpoint of temperament. Its author, Elizabeth Robbins, has done nothing better, and her style approaches literary perfection in its lucidity of description and in its keenness of characterization. The tale has to do with love and magnetism, and the influence they both have upon feminine virtue. Katherine Derham, the heroine, is a young English girl of irreproachable morals and is good because she is naturally so, and she is good because she is naturally so. At the same time, she has a romantic disposition and dreams of love as an exalted state where no indecency can exist. She is enamored in an ideal way with the German Prince Anton for a time, but his attachment for her is of the earth earthy, and there is a marked difference between his love making and the kind of which she dreamed. She sees from the embraces of a man who does not understand her chaste desire. It is singular that a little later she comes under the hypnotic spell of a man whom she had formerly repulsed, and with a dark-lantern face, who has in the meanwhile become a celebrated physician, to whom she goes for treatment, and she follows him as his companion, but not as his wife, though his peculiar couple are eventually married. The hero, Garth Vincent, has a magnetic gift by which he controls others, though he cannot fully control himself, and is a character that has no counterpart in fiction in its power to charm and to command attention. The subject of the novel is mainly devoted to the description of his psychic character, and the book, as a whole, has an unusual quality that will win for it abounding success. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

STUDENT'S AMERICAN HISTORY.

A revised edition of "Student's American History," by David H. Montgomery, will be heartily welcomed by teachers. In the rewriting of several parts of the work many distinctive features have been added, including special references to questions of political and constitutional history and a full treatment of the opening and settlement of the West and of the influence it has had on the national development. Commendable arrangements that will give great satisfaction to both teachers and pupils are the plan of calling attention to authorities at the bottom of the pages, and the further elaboration of the system of cross references. There are also additions in this revision in the way of maps and illustrations that increase its value as a text-book for our high schools and colleges. (Boston: Ginn & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

By the will of Mrs. Ellen E. Williams, deceased, a large sum of New York money was bequeathed to the National League of Women Voters, to be used in the publication of a book on the subject of the rights of women in the United States. The book, which is now being prepared, will be published by the National League of Women Voters, and will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

The Golden Chronicle.

President George Morgan Ward of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., stated at the commencement exercises that the heirs of the late Henry A. Morgan had turned over the \$200,000 bequeathed to the institution, and that further gifts, including \$20,000 to the dormitory, \$500 for the library and \$100 for a scholarship for the year 1905-6, had been received.

The International Young Men's Association has been presented with \$100,000 by John Wamamaker, to be used in erecting Christian Association buildings in Kyoto, Japan; Peking, China, and Seoul, Korea. The efforts of the association to promote the welfare of young men in heathen lands has heretofore been encouraged by Mr. Wamamaker in the gifts of buildings for Madras and Calcutta.

A gift of \$50,000 from Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York will enable Georgetown University to build a new gymnasium. President Jerome Dougherty hopes to see this sum enlarged by contributions, so that \$200,000 may be realized, in order that the university may not be behind Harvard, Princeton and Yale in the size and equipment of its gymnasium building. Mrs. Ryan, it will be remembered, recently gave \$300,000 for the construction of a new rectory for Georgetown.

Carlton College, Northfield, has been made the recipient of \$50,000 from William H. Laird, a wealthy lumberman of Wisconsin, Wis. It is to be devoted to the erection and fitting up of a new science hall. When it is completed the generous donor will furnish an endowment fund of \$50,000.

Mrs. Sarah Lee Tourgee, in her will leaves \$500 to the Benevolent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, \$500 to the Rebecca Pomeroy Home for Orphan Girls of Newton and \$200 to the Home for Aged People, Newton Upper Falls. The greater part of the remainder of the estate is to be divided between the American Missionary Association of New York and the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Mrs. Tourgee was the widow of the founder of the New England Conservatory of Music.

The resignation of John D. Rockefeller as a trustee of Vassar College recalls his gifts to the institutions which include Rockefeller Hall, a recreation building, which cost \$150,000; a dormitory building valued at \$125,000; Davison Hall, and a contribution of \$300,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. Mr. Rockefeller's retirement is said to be on account of his inability, owing to business engagements, to attend to the duties of the office of trustee and to the state of his health, and not through misunderstandings with other officials.

The Frederick Thompson Memorial Chapel of Williams College which was dedicated on June 21, is the gift of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson, in memory of her husband, who during his life gave several buildings and other gifts to the college, and was for a long period one of its trustees. The architects of the structure were Allan & Collins of Boston, and they are credited with designing the finest Gothic church in western Massachusetts. At the dedicatory exercises Bishop Lawrence offered prayer after appropriate introductory remarks by President Hopkins. The Rev. Samuel M. Oreston of Cambridge, read the Old Testament lesson and the Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, read the new one. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the class of '75, president of Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York.

Among the gifts to Smith College referred to by President Seelye at Commencement, were \$5000 from the Alumni for the improvement of Cobb House; \$5000 from Mrs. E. M. French of Holyoke, N. Y., to found the Clark French scholarship in memory of her daughter; \$5000 from Mrs. Julia B. Thayer of Kansas, to establish a scholarship for deserving students; and \$2000 unconditionally from a member of the class of 1900. The Alumni Association also raised \$12,300 for the students' aid fund.

George A. Plimpton of New York has given an athletic field of twenty-five acres, worth \$100,000, to Phillips Exeter Academy, which, it is said, he will fit up at his own expense. C. W. McAlpine and Dr. D. W. McAlpine, both of New York, have also donated \$100,000 for the equipment of an athletic field and several hundred dollars have been presented by other alumni for an athletic house.

A bronze statue of the late Anthony J. Drexel was unveiled on the Seventeenth of June at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The presentation speech was made by Samuel Dickson, and Hampton L. Carson, attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, delivered the oration, and eulogized the life of the distinguished financier, celebrated in the memorial. John J. Harjes of Philadelphia, a former business partner of Mr. Drexel, gave the statue to the City of Philadelphia. The statue is the work of the artist, which is of bronze and is 12 feet high. It was unveiled two years in the Drexel mansion at Philadelphia.

The Free Anti-Slavery Society of New York, which was organized in 1833, has been reorganized and is now known as the American Anti-Slavery Society. The new organization has a membership of 10,000 and is working for the abolition of slavery in all parts of the world.

motivated by the bond of fraternal, including Robert W. de Forest, William F. Havemeyer, Roswell M. Sharbush, Eliezer H. Mitchell, Frank D. Millet and Harry W. Watrous. Checks sent as donations may be made payable to Eliezer H. Mitchell, treasurer, 163 East Thirty-eighth street, New York.

The Lebanon Hospital, Westchester avenue and One Hundred and Fifth street, New York, will soon have a building on ground recently purchased, to be used as a training school for nurses. It will cost \$20,000, and the friends of the institution are asked to contribute toward this amount. A certificate of honor has been issued by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps to the superintendent of this hospital for his bravery in saving a number of the passengers of the steamboat, General Bloom, which was burned last summer. The hospital is conducted by Jewish citizens, and during the past year treated 3271 patients.

Heaven and Tour Illustrated, 1905, A Vacation Directory and Encyclopedia.

"Heaven and Tour, Illustrated" for 1905 is really a vacation directory and encyclopedia for the traveler. It contains 100 pages of delightful descriptive reading, beautiful half-tone illustrations and a list of about 1200 resorts; also complete information regarding rates, hotels, railroad routes, etc. Send a postal card to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, requesting one and we'll mail it free.

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Poultry.

When and How to Caponize.

The time of caponizing varies slightly, and whilst several authorities advise that the birds should not exceed ten weeks, others are of opinion that they should be from three to four months old. The size of the bird will, however, be a safe indicator. If a bird is large in frame and will grow from ten to twelve weeks will be a suitable age. If the birds are smaller, they may be allowed another three or four weeks to develop. There is no doubt that the younger the birds are when operated upon the quicker they will recover; and as long as the testicles are developed enough to remove properly, the earlier caponizing can be recommended.

INSTRUMENTS.

The tools required are six in number. The first is a knife with a slightly rounded point. It should be about six inches long and have a very keen edge. The next is a spring spreader for pressing open the ribs after the incision is made. This is about four inches long and is made of spring steel, fitted with a band to keep the spreader closed when not in use. A pair of steel nippers or forceps must also be included. These are used to hold a sponge to soak up any blood in the bowl, or pick up anything that may have dropped among the bowels. A sharp steel hook is required to tear open the thin membrane which encloses the intestines, and a hook and probe combined will be useful to push the intestines back so as to expose the testicles. The cannula, is, however, the most important article in the set. This is used to catch and remove the testicles, and is made in different forms. The best sort for the beginner is the straight cannula, fitted with a fine flexible wire. This is a tube of brass or nickel about four or five inches long, with a quarter-inch opening at the large end, and tapering to the other, having two holes just large enough to insert the ends of the wire. The wire is placed in each hole, and drawn right through the tube, leaving just enough to form a loop at the thin end. A fair-sized sponge and a little carbolic acid will also be useful.

HOW TO CAPONIZE.

A small table about two feet three inches by three feet six inches, will make a suitable place for operating. The sides may be closed round with a cleat projecting about an inch over the top of the table. This will keep the instruments in their place for use as required. A piece of board fastened to the table with a hinge at one end, and kept in position at the other by a thumb screw, will hold the bird's legs. Two small grooves should be made in the board to receive the shanks, and if they are covered with a piece of rubber, it will prevent any injury to the legs. A stout piece of soft cord wound round both wings close to the body, and then drawn forward and fastened to a ring at the end of the table, will keep the bird from moving during the operation. The cockerels to be operated upon should be kept without food for at least thirty hours. This will leave the intestines fairly empty, and allow the operator to use his knife with less danger of cutting the bowels, and the testicles will also be easier located. The first birds caponized by the amateur should be in poor condition, as they are easier to operate upon, the two last ribs being plainly visible. The table should be placed in a strong and clear light, so that the operator will be able to locate the testicles. The bird should be placed on one side and fastened firmly down to the table. The two last ribs should then be located, and the feathers plucked to one side. A cloth soaked in water, with a few drops of carbolic acid added, may be rubbed on the bare spot and surrounding feathers. The incision must then be made right between the two last ribs, cutting cleanly for an inch or an inch and a half. In some cases a vein will be cut, but generally there will be very little blood from the opening. Then take the spreader, and insert the points into the opening. Release the spring, which will open the incision. A thin membrane will then be visible between the bowels and the ribs. This must be broken carefully with the hook, taking care not to injure the bowels. Should there be any clotting blood in the body it may be removed with the nippers and a sponge. The intestines should then be pushed back so that the testicles can be located. The one on the top side is the first to be removed, and the cannula is brought into requisition. The loop of wire should be about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. This should be inserted in the opening, carefully manipulating the cannula until the testicle is encircled. Then put in the wire so that it has a firm hold of the testicle, and, working the cannula out gradually, bring the testicle out at the opening. Should all the strings not be broken, they may be cut with a knife, leaving a small portion of the string on the testicle. Be careful not to cut the large blood vessel or artery which lies in close proximity to the testicle, or the fowl will bleed to death in a few minutes. If any blood is seen it should be removed with the sponge. The beginner should make an opening on each side of the bird, removing a testicle from each incision. The bird should be turned over on the table for the second incision. After the operation is over the bird should be liberated as soon as possible.

TREATMENT AFTER CAPONIZING.

The only injury of any account is the two cuts on the side, and they do not require any special treatment, but will heal up quickly if left to themselves. The birds should be placed in a cool and dark pen, and fed lightly with soft food for seven or eight days. It sometimes happens that the sides become puffed up with wind, and pricking this with a sharp penknife will reduce it quickly and effectually.

FEEDING.

As capons require to be kept much longer than ordinary market chickens, the quantity of food consumed means a considerable item, and I would recommend that they be kept on a moderate diet for the first few months, allowing them to gorge for portion of their food, and reserving an extra allowance for the last month, when they should be topped off. The latter diet should be a mixture of barley meal, ground oats and maize meal, moistened with skimmed milk. This should be given for the first fourteen days, and for the remaining fourteen an ounce of rendered fat to each bird should be mixed with the morning meal. Provide plenty of shell and grit. Where skimmed milk is used, very little water need be given; the birds may be fed three or four times a day, encouraging them to eat by a change of diet if they appear to lose their desire for the food given.

A. HART.

I do not believe there is any excuse for such poor overhauling as we often see. Feed your orchard liberally and it will feed you.—A. A. Burtman, Fanebush County, Me.

Horticultural.

Current Cuttings.

A little foresight is worth money, especially in setting out current bushes. Cuttings from current bushes are so easily propagated that there is small sense in paying nurserymen the comparatively high prices demanded for the better varieties when it is within the capacity of even the most amateur fruit grower to raise his own current bushes. Of course, it takes more time to raise than it does to buy them, but it costs less. With cuttings as with most other productions it costs no more additional labor or money to care for and produce a good variety than it does a common one. With a start of a dozen bushes of Fay's Prolific, the writer has raised two hundred fine bushes from cuttings made from the original twelve. The year after planting, these twelve furnished, by severe pruning, 130 cuttings, and of these over one hundred lived and produced bushes. The second year excellent results were obtained by cutting new wood late in August and immediately planting in moist ground, a practice which does not seem general. It can be strongly recommended. This new wood made immediate and good growth and got finely established roots before winter. They were planted in nursery rows a foot apart, six inches in the row, in good rich ground and they wintered nicely without loss, straw and leaves being used as mulch production. In spring these cuttings had a

our farmers are very successful in the raising of them, and a certain amount of work should be done to bring them to the market.

The potato fields are doing nicely. We have fewer bugs this year than usual and less spraying is done than for many seasons past. We shall have a large tomato crop and sweet-corn crop. Fewer potatoes have been planted than usual. Our fruit trees are looking nicely and we are sending quantities of cherries to the market and shall have more pears than usual. Prices are very satisfactory on the apple. Our markets for most of our garden truck are among the summer colony, yet some of our farmers send loads to the Boston market.

This has been a great season for the growing of squash, but of late the farmers have devoted more space to other vegetables and melons, cucumbers, celery and onions have been planted.

Sotomate, M.—RALPH PRATT.

Gardening for Children.

Often a few experiments in gardening when children are small will be all that is needed to draw their attention to the work and interest them so they will want to continue to experiment and investigate for themselves, after which they often become thoroughly in love with the work.

This may be done in a variety of ways, one of the most amusing being this: When cucumber, squash, pumpkin, gourd or other similar vegetables first set the fruit, take a bottle of suitable size and shape, and

A MAINE BLUEBERRY CANNING FACTORY.

long lead over those which had been stored away in the cellar; they had the advantage of almost a third of a season's growth. Three years from the August cutting, under good conditions, currents will yield well. In planting the cuttings, care should be taken to select well drained ground in which an excess of water will not stand and freeze around them.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

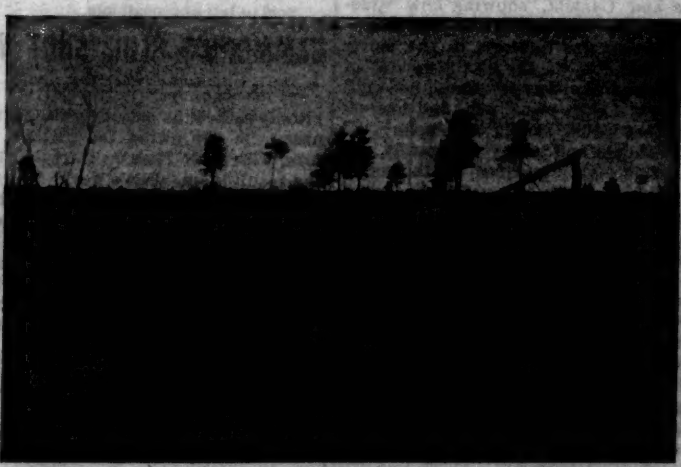
Jottings by Fruit Growers.

Mr. Henry Coffin has set on land suitable for fruit raising, an orchard not yet twenty-five years old from which he harvests each year from 1000 to 1500 worth of apples, which is largely profit, as he gets a good living from the rest of his farm. Having in this county several large villages and two cities, farms near them of all kinds of soil can best furnish milk and cream at retail, or garden truck to these markets, while the small farms of varied soil further

slip the fruit inside it, being very careful not to injure the stem which connects it with the vine. If necessary, it can be tied to hold it in place. As it grows it fills the bottle, taking its particular shape, until in the case of the larger vegetables they finally burst the bottle. They will then continue to grow in the same general shape, which is a very odd one for a vegetable.

A gourd or cucumber grown in a flat flask is an odd looking object, and in case of the gourd they can be preserved indefinitely, as if small varieties are used; they will ripen up without bursting the bottle, and it can afterward be broken and the gourd kept for years.

To show the great amount of force in a squash of the hard shell variety, make a sort of cage of band iron, with wide open spaces between the bands, being fastened firmly where the bands cross. Have it smaller than an ordinary squash should be when ripe.



WASHINGTON COUNTY BLUEBERRY BARRINS.

back can furnish these markets with butter, late potatoes and hay.—A. R. Ayres, Merrimack County, N. H.

As a crop to follow strawberries, we sow to buckwheat and sometimes to turnips. If the bed is fairly clean, we leave it to bear two seasons, but our best land comes into grass easily and has to be plowed after one crop.—M. C. Safford, Washington County, N. Y.

I find it pays better to start a new bed of strawberries each spring than to try to restore the old ones. The fruit from old beds is too small to be profitable. After plowing we sow buckwheat or millet and another crop the same season. Redwood and Warfield have proved very profitable.—E. D. Pisk, Fillmore County, Minn.

The past year has demonstrated the fact that if farmers had paid more attention to the thinning of their fruit there would have been far more profit in their apple crop. If the orchard is under a good state of cultivation spraying is not so much needed, although I think that in most cases it will pay, but the thinning of the fruit should be attended to, especially in a season like the last one.—F. H. Axel, Kanebec County, Me.

Farmers Doing Well.

The hay fields are all looking splendid and we shall be able to get a very large crop, probably more than last year, for the reason that the weather, which has in some respects rather delayed the growing of grass; at the same time the dampness and rains we have had without an extreme amount of heat have kept a steady, even growing, which will result in a more satisfactory harvest. Our grass fields have not been dried up this year, and in some years past.

All the truck gardens are looking nice. We are having an unusual number of small berries. Strawberries are looking splendid. Raspberries are fast ripening and we shall expect a very heavy crop of blackberries.

We have not experienced that dreaded greyish moth nor the brownish pest. All of

Place the tiny squash inside it, and in growing it will fill the frame, and push out between the bands in the odd way, making a most peculiar looking squash. In time the immense force contained in the squash will burst the cage, and being almost ripe, will continue growing in the peculiar shape.

Another idea which is especially pleasing to children, is placing initials on fruit while it is growing, so that when it is ripe each letter will stand out plainly. To do this, on the desired letters from thick brown paper, making them of suitable size to look well on apples or pears when they become of full size.

Some weeks before time for the fruit to be ripe, paste the letters on the side which is toward the sun, and as the fruit grows and colors up the part which is covered by the letters remains of a very pale color.

When the fruit is picked the letters can be washed off and the initials show in great contrast to the color of the fruit, and it is often a great mystery to the children, as they cannot imagine how their own initials can be found on an apple or pear picked from the tree.

Pumpkins and squash can be treated in the same way, only that the work can be done on a larger scale.

Some enterprising gardeners have advertised their business in that way, having their name and the name of the farm on some of the vegetables, especially those to be exhibited at fairs.

MYRA HEADMAN.

Increasing the Size of Pears. The secret of increasing the size of apples is partly to thin them out and to prune the tree properly; but an important consideration is the stock which is used when the tree is started. An old fruit grower recommends the Barre Hardy as a stock which is sure to give large fruit when budded or grafted to another.

I have not yet tried this stock, but think it is productive the results obtained, other stock grown like the Barre Hardy, but which was not so well.—J. J. H. Gray, Marlborough, Mass.

How A. D. Blocher MADE \$750.00 IN TWO MONTHS

WORKING FOR US

A. D. Blocher of Davison, Mich., is a farmer. He believed in turning his spare time into money. He read the advertisements of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., and was convinced that the Society was a good thing for himself and his friends. He believed in co-operation, and he saw that there was a Society which offered something tangible, safe and profitable, in that line. He wrote us and later joined the Society, became an active, enthusiastic worker, solicited his neighbors to join, distributed several hundred of our catalogues among them, and induced a great many of them to become members. His compensation for distributing the catalogues, the membership fees on the persons he induced to join the Society, and commissions on the goods purchased by them paid him the handsome reward of \$750.20—all done in his

A. D. BLOCHER

Davison, Mich.

YOU CAN DO IT TOO

spare time, and every member thanked him for getting them to join the Society. What Mr. Blocher did you can do. Hundreds of others—men and women—have done nearly as well and are doing it today. Write us and we will explain it all. We will show you just how and why you can do as well or better. This is the opportunity of a lifetime and will only cost you the effort of writing us a postal card to learn all about it; and it will mean very little work on your part to make big money. Besides we will show you how you will profit by your membership in this Society every year as long as you live. Mr. Blocher made \$750.20 in two months, but that was not all the benefits he received—his membership made him a partner in a business that is saving him several hundred dollars every year. Write us a postal for full particulars. Do it now.

Now You Can Save 10 to 20 Per Cent on Everything You Buy

To save 10 per cent to 20 per cent on the cost of your supplies, join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co. and buy everything you need to eat, wear or use on the farm or in the home, from the Society and you will save from \$10 to \$20 on every hundred dollars you spend for merchandise. The National Supply Co., of Lansing, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., is one of the largest mail order houses in the world. Its prices published in plain figures in its large, free, 1,000-page catalogue are as low and on many articles a great deal lower than any other mail order concern. Anybody can buy anything from them at a special discount of 10 per cent from the list on everything they buy through the Society, which in the course of a year means a saving to members of many hundreds of dollars. The average farmer can save from \$20 to \$25 a year on his supplies—all an investment of just \$50 for a fully paid up, non-assessable Life Membership in this

Society. Can you invest \$10.00 in any other way that will bring you as much as the income that this will? Can you get your supplies as cheaply as this? Can you have everything you need such as becoming a member? If you join the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co. and your savings in discounts on purchases should not amount to \$10 during the year and you wish to withdraw the difference between the amount of the discounts you have received and the \$10 membership fee, together with 6 per cent interest on the amount so paid back, you will have a profit of \$10.00. To make the all risk from you? No other Co-operative Society ever made such a broad offer before. We invite you to join and we make it easy and absolutely safe for you to do so. Write today for particulars and full explanation of how this Society is able to make these extraordinary offers.

Now We Can Sell this \$47.50 Jump-Seat Buggy for \$34.20

FREIGHT PAID



Furnished with Shaft, Carriage Horns, Apron, Wrench, etc. Our regular price for this \$47.50 rig is \$38.00.

Price to Members is \$34.20



Here is a clear saving of \$13.30 to purchasers who are members of the Co-operative Society. This is but one item of many, but it shows what a membership in this Society is worth to you in dollars saved.

This National Jump-Seat Buggy is actually worth \$47.50 and you cannot duplicate it for less than \$40.00. It is built for two or four passengers, made of good hickory, and is fully warranted in every particular—quickly changed from a single to a double seat without removing any parts. This is a new and improved arrangement ever invented. It is very simple, making it possible to instantly change this rig from a two-seated buggy to a really desirable light market wagon—just what every farmer needs. Wheels are all hickory, seven or eight band, 12 1/2 inch steel tire. Gear—Axle, 1 inch, dust-proof, and connected to hickory wood, rear king bolt, fifth wheel and double perch reach. Oil temper, elliptic springs, made enough to carry four passengers. Body—white wood and hickory, strongly ironed throughout, and full length body loops 40 inches long and 20 inches wide. Cushions—green cloth, whipcord or imitation leather. Paint—body black with dark green gear, narrow strips, high-grade finish. We are only able to make this remarkable offer by

taking the entire output of the factory, and saving all middlemen's profits—co-operation in this Society cuts out all needless expenses and profits between the factory and the member. Send us an order for a National Jump-Seat Buggy at once—\$38.00 is cheap for it. To make the bargain still better, send for an Application Blank, join the Society, and save \$4.00 extra.

This extra saving will pay more than one-third the membership fee. Hundreds of members have joined the Society without incurring them a cent—the savings on their purchases paying the full fee and often leaving them a nice profit besides. We solicit you to join the Society now.

We want every family in the United States to have one of our large, ever published 1,000-page catalogues. It is the greatest buyers' guide ever published, with thousands of beautiful pictures and every page is brimming full of genuine bargains not to be found on "Co-operation." It is a treasure to the practical workings of co-operation. It shows how this Society, composed of farmers all over the country, is fighting the trusts and combines, and how its members are improving their conditions through the force of co-operation. The Society is willing to pay well to have the catalogue placed in the hands of co-operators, and help us to extend still further the influence of our co-operation. If you want to make good money in your spare time, or if you can devote your spare time to co-operation—we'll send it free—and we'll tell you how A. D. Blocher made \$750.20 in two months, and how you can do the same or better. Write today for the information, and begin the work at once.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO. LANSING, MICHIGAN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Sauterster.

Some schoolmasters have the human weakness of liking to have youthful feminine teachers about them. One principal in particular has been called to the Sauterster's attention. Before the school session begins he usually has a bevy of pretty young women about him, and it is said that when it is possible he endeavors to have old teachers weeded out so that they may be replaced with girls just out of a Normal School. A veteran in teaching the young ideas how to shoot, remonstrated with him not long since for this failing, as she was still capable of doing better work than a novice, and she said:

"Doesn't my experience count for anything with you?"

"Very little," was the curt rejoinder of the master, or shall we say the masquer.

Evidently the schools of the not-to-distant city where he lives, would go to the demolition bow-wows if he had the sole direction of them. He is not so very young himself, but that is different, for he is no supporter of Dr. Celler's opinions as far as the male sex is concerned. His experience always counts.

The Sauterster has recently remarked that some of the people going into town in the early trains have a generally disordered appearance, as if they had stayed in bed too late and did not give themselves time to dress with care. They also sometimes have a dyspeptic look, as if they had bolted their breakfast and then bolted for the train, which they were afraid of losing. Now if those worried looking mortals would only get up a half an hour earlier than they do, how happy they would be. But the morning slumber is sweet and we all hate to give it up. The Sauterster has been there himself, but still he repeats the saying,

"Don't do as I do. Do as I tell you."

In riding up town the other day the Sauterster observed a peculiar sign. It bore the legend:

"Boots blacked for five cents. A pink given to every customer."

Now this reverses the usual order of tipping in a sweet-smelling, flowery way, and we could all save many a nickel gratuity if this custom were generally followed.

But the youth to fortune and to fame unknown who polishes the Sauterster's shoes would never consent to this reform. When he was given a half dime the other morning he looked insulted, but as his patron had no other money except a ten dollar bill he could not well give him more. So he went away leaving the impression that he was mean, and he felt mean himself. The next morning, however, he bowed upon the Sauterster's shoes, and he was very agreeable relations were restored, though the shine was not as brilliant as usual. Perhaps by and by waiters will adopt the custom of tipping restaurant guests, but at present they have only got as far as tipping chairs. This is not saying, though, that an attentive waiter does not deserve a tip. He earns it, especially when he preserves his temper while attending politely on a cranky patron.

A young lawyer recently connected with a pending murder case has a son who, like all youngsters, sometimes proves refractory. The other day his mother was calling upon her mother-in-law to her father's estate, but before she could reach him he disappeared. She could not discover his hiding place, and her husband came to her assistance. "Did you father," they thought, "the boy's feet sticking out from under the bed, and sleeping down to make assurance doubly sure, was greeted with this greeting:

"Hello dad! In the after you to!"

KREMLIN, 2:07³/₄

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

KAVALLI, 2:07³/₄

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince.

Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.

Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904.

Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904.

FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

ED. LÜBBEN, SÜRWARDEN, GRAND DUKEDOM OF OLDENBURG, GERMANY, BREEDER AND EXPORTER OF REGISTERED

Oldenburg Coach Horses

MY horses have won numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Customers in the United States have also won a great many prizes on horses purchased from me. I have a fine stock of the GRAND CHAMPION STALLION at the WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Sürwarden is railway, post and telegraph station on the Bremen-Hanse-Norddeutsche Linie, 15 hours from Berlin, 20 hours from London, 3 hours from Hamburg. (Leaving place of North German Lloyd steamers), 3 hours from Hamburg. English spoken and corresponded.

ROSEMONT HEREFORDS

Associated by MARQUIS OF SALISBURY 18th 1899, the best one of any Salisburies.

CHARLES E. CLAPP, BERRYVILLE, Clark Co., Va.

WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 1906 arrived a few days before New Year's of over 100 head of draft horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 30 roans of the best of quality and highest class. The three importations of 1906 number over 100 head of draft horses, and we have a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few covered imported horses after year for showing and having the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 1906 we have the champion of the breed. We guarantee 60 per cent brooders, insure against death by any cause, and insured and give the contract and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the latest importation today in the business and the importer that has brought more than 100 head of draft horses, and he, these any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you.

60-100% GUARANTEE AND RELIABLE SALESMAN WANTED. Either on Salary, Commission or at a Price—\$9 Or we will sell to small dealers and make pay when sold by them, provided good security is given.

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, Wenona, Ill.

Wenona is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

The latest developments in the keeping of a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the mouse freedom as nature intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in proper manner and under the best of care, they become nervous, and the result is a cat that is not a cat.

Old Food is the best for them. Keep them healthy and active. They thrive on it.

Healthy and active. They thrive on it.

Healthy and active. They thrive on it.

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MASSACHUSETTS FLOUCHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

The digging of the Isthmian canal is a cutting business.

They grow things tall out in Kansas, but nothing taller than Mr. Lawson.

Hallstones in Massachusetts in June put the summer quite out of tune.

Things ought to grow diplomatically with a good Root in the State Department.

If Peary finds the North Pole this time he ought to have it mounted as a walking stick.

John F. Stevens wears a Panama hat, and Wallace is no longer one of the Isthmian chiefs.

Philadelphia may be the City of Brotherly Love, but it has a queer way of living up to its name.

Rojestvensky and the spring carpet have something in common. They do not know when they have been beaten.

Sakharoff, the war minister of Russia, has resigned, and the resignation of the country which he served so inefficiently is apparent.

Soon there will be no standing on Craigie bridge at midnight by Longfellow or Shortfellow. It's going out of business.

General Miles can play war as well as set it, and he has therefore been an imposing military figure at Camp Bartlett during the week.

Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia sounds well, but the Douglasses in their halls or in the field were always great chieftains.

A war between Sweden and Norway would be a tempest in a teapot. Let them separate amicably and the world will respect them.

A cannon cracker in the hand is not worth two in the bush, as the odds at the hospitals after Independence Day have fully proven.

The farmers of Leo do not want Andrew Carnegie's gift of a library building, with a condition. They pay their taxes and they take their choice.

Good Northern Spies sell at five cents each, the same fruit that nobody seems to want at fifty cents a bushel at picking time. Great is odd storage.

Who is the ruler of the Czar's "navie," and why does it not put in a little good work? He is evidently as ornamental as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.

The Prince Potemkin seems to be a kind of a Flying Dutchman, for it is as swift as a phantom ship, and it makes things dark for the Czar in the Black Sea.

R is a lucky letter. They are already talking of our Eliza for the Presidency of this Republic, but whether this idea will take Root remains to be seen.

The multi-millionaires may not have attended the colleges themselves in their struggling early days, but they know how to build 'em up for the other fellows.

The matronous Prince Potemkin which a week or two ago was said to have surrendered seems to elude the whole home naval force of the Imperial empire of Russia.

Peace might be declared without delay, if the Russians would get out of Manchuria where they are unwelcome visitors, who do not know when they have won out their welcome.

Paul Jones' body has at last been officially given to America by France and now it will be deposited at Annapolis, where it will inspire young naval cadets to follow his glorious example.

What is this report we hear about Cannon? He has been beaten in a foot-race by some members of the gentler sex. Well, Uncle Joe is nothing if not gallant and he probably lagged behind on purpose.

Drowning accidents begin to multiply as the season advances, and yet most of them could have been avoided with a little care. People seem to think that they ought to be in the swim everywhere else but in the water.

The population of Chicago is now 2,272,700 people. It's a nice little village, though it has not so much culture or so many baked beans as Boston. Who said it was a little bit shabby, especially on the socially feminine side?

Admiral Togo only gets \$3000 a year salary, but that sum will go farther in Japan than it will in America. There is no indication, however, that he will strike at present financially, though he has struck so significantly upon the sea.

The college commencements are over, and now the fresh graduates find that there are no five thousand dollar jobs awaiting them. Some will be offered one hundred dollars a year with the privilege of "learning the business." Those who take to farming with brains and enthusiasm will average as well as the rest, with less uncertainty and a better chance for a long and happy life.

The cobble corn is coming to join the coreless apple. That ear is good news, for the benighted foreigner will no longer ask to have more beans put on his stick. But the star farmer in this line hails from North Carolina. Among the freaks he recommends to a coming public is a magnolia that has no foliage, roses that grow ten to twelve feet tall, blooms six months, and has different colors each month; overbearing apples; peaches grafted in amber-root so bitter worms won't penetrate them; strawberry grows like cotton from two to five feet tall without runners; superlative grape that grows like a tree ten to fifteen feet and bears grapes in bunches. After such a feat of the horticultural imagination little but repetition seems to be left for the next attempt.

So the high financiers have decided that it "would not be wise" for the express companies to consolidate. Of course not, from their point of view. By maintaining a horde of small companies each owning a part of the others' stock they are enabled to

control the situation and at the same time to maintain independent rates, each with its own grip on the purse of the helpless shipper. Under favorable conditions, they can pile on two or three separate charges for a shipment over a distance of a dozen miles, while under actual consolidation they would need to adopt uniform rates and eventually to submit to Government regulation of charges. Probably the consolidation of good parcels won't system carried on by the Postoffice Department would cause the express magnates to see new light.

The saying Northern farmer who had specked apples and small potatoes all winter and keeps back only the undersized berries for home use in summer, will sympathize with this wall from the Georgia peach and melon district: "The finest watermelons, the finest peaches and the best of all sorts of fruits are grown within a comparative short distance of Columbia, but we seldom have an opportunity to enjoy any of them. The best are not for sale on the market because better prices can be, or are believed can be, obtained in Northern markets. We are in the midst of plenty yet have it not. Something like the plight of the ship-wrecked mariner—water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink. People of other cities in other States are more familiar with our splendid fruit-producing facilities than we are ourselves." These things should not be so.

How useless to lament the supplanting of the intelligent Yankee farm laborers and farm owners by ignorant foreigners. The young men of native stock could have had the positions, and the farms, too, in the end, but they will not work with the hands, and must have men who will. The alien farmer has come to stay and to multiply. Our task is to accept him as he is and make the best of him. If our children will not stay on the farm, adopted sons must the more carefully be trained to fill their places. The great underlying problem of the Northeastern States is to keep wholesome the fountains of country life, from which have always come the strength of town and city alike. The untalented Italian or Polisher is more than so much hired muscle and labor. He is, in fact, our successor and the future hope of the country, and of the hill sections in particular. If we fail to teach him and his children as far as possible, the best of the old ideas, we fall in our plain duty as good and foresighted citizens.

A Lesson in Carelessness.

Many of our comparatively recent inventions for profit, and some that are solely for pleasure, seem to carry with them elements of danger that might be easily avoided with a little forethought.

Here, for instance, is dynamite, which, if death did not lurk in its track. We frequently hear about its being left where children, unacquainted with its destructive power, can get hold of it, and numerous frightful accidents result in its falling into infantile hands. This lack of foresight in placing it where it can harm no one is almost criminal, and the persons who are responsible for this want of precaution should be held to strict accountability by the law. And not only are children in peril from this explosive, but ignorant laborers are entrusted with its carriage who know little or nothing of its qualities, nor how it may be the agent for the destroying of life and property. It has been carried through towns and cities insecurely packed, and there are those who say that this practice is still continued, though regarding the truth or falsity of this statement we have no actual knowledge.

The trouble is that we are blind or inattentive to the safety of human existence, and, like nature, to borrow an idea from Tennyson, we are careless of the type yet negligent of the single life, and we pay little or no attention to the means which will preserve mortals from instant extinction.

Automobile is a glorious sport, but those who follow it do not always exercise the skill that should be used in its pursuit. There are too many people who do not familiarize themselves with the proper way of managing an automobile before they attempt to run one, but with time and experience we shall hear less of disasters through the want of intelligence in using this new horseless carriage. In all new devices for travel there are generally casualties at first, but they cease to be frequent when the skill born of study becomes nearly universal. It is an easy thing to manage an automobile after you know how, and there are still accidents caused by the thoughtless driving of horses. The reckless we always have with us.

In canoeing, too, there is also much foolishness displayed by those unaccustomed to the paddling of the frail canoe, which is easily controlled by those who do not embark in it without an acquaintance with its peril to the clumsy and unwary.

The moral of all this is that good judgment must be exercised in our work and in our pastimes, and that there is little danger when knowledge and good plain common sense are combined.

Horses or Oxen.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station has been keeping an account of the cost of feeding a horse, that weighed 1200 pounds, for a year, he being kept at moderately hard work, and say that it costs \$74.32. In round numbers, then, it costs \$150 a year to feed a pair of such horses, and the cost of shoeing would be about \$15 more, while repairs to harnesses and keeping them cleaned and oiled would make another \$10. Then the ordinary farmer will not make such a pair of horses last more than ten years, and many would use them up in half that time. Say that they cost \$300, which is not a fancy price, and yet does not mean a cheap pair that can not do a fair day's work. Can they do any more work on a farm than a yoke of good four-year-old oxen? Can they do any work that the ox cannot, unless it be on mowing machine or reaper? We know that the ox can work best in swamps or among stumps. It costs less for the yoke and chains than for a harness. They are more easily taken care of. When not at work they can feed in the pasture, and they require little grain feed, unless working very hard or being fattened, and if well cared for after three or four years at work they can be sold for beef for much more than they cost at three years old, while if the farmer raises them himself they seem to have cost him nothing.

More than one farmer who fails to make much more than a fair living at his business will find upon investigation that it costs him from three to four hundred dollars a year, and some of them much more than that for a horse team to do the work that his father used to do with his oxen. His father raised his calves, trained them and worked

them. Sometimes he sold one or two yokes of steers, sometimes a yoke of fat oxen. When he did so it seemed almost like finding so much money, and often he put it in the bank or let it out on mortgage. Now the son has to go to the bank or raise money by giving a mortgage every few years to purchase a new team of horses. We have known a man to buy a yoke of three-year-old steers in the spring, work them hard six days in the week, giving them good hay and about four quarts of meal a day until October, when the work lessened and the grain was increased. In November he sold them as beef for about \$30 more than he paid for them. If horses had done the same work they would have been valued much less in the fall than they cost in the spring.

We have said the oxen might not work as well on the reaper or mowing machine. But they might also. We have had three or four-year-old steers that would work as fast as any pair of horses and force many horses to trot a part of the way to keep up with them, and a pair of old cattle that walked faster than due to their having been trained to walk quickly, and a part was due to the breed. Small cattle like the Devon, Jersey or Ayrshire are naturally active and easily learn to walk fast, while the large Durhams and Herefords like to move more leisurely, and this is true of grades as well as of thoroughbreds.

Rascals and Rebels.

The mutineers of the Prince Potemkin have surrendered without armed resistance, and so far this is a favorable indication that Russia is not in such a pitiable plight as was at first imagined. Her condition is bad enough, though the state of affairs at Odessa was, no doubt, exaggerated by the revolutionists, who wished to overthrow the government of the Czar. At any rate, the report that other vessels of the fleet were ready to join in a general mutiny seems to have been without sufficient foundation, and the dreaded outbreak in the army may come to naught, at present.

The rebellious Russian subjects are gaining confidence now that they know that Russia is seeking peace after her disastrous experiences in Manchuria and in Japanese waters, and they are determined to win numerous concessions, if not absolute independence, as quickly as possible.

It has been long said that the army is not absolutely loyal, and that in case of a widespread revolt many of its members would be with the people, who are now thoroughly aroused, however much apathy they have displayed in the past in a blind resignation created by religious narrowness, and a belief in the divinity of the Czar. He is, indeed, a weak victim of circumstances, which he cannot control, and he fully realizes the truth of the old saying, uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. No doubt he would like to be well out of his perilous position, but he cannot well resign his high office without sacrificing many of the beliefs and traditions in which he has been educated. He is in constant danger of losing his life by the hand of an assassin, and his existence is miserable from hour to hour. For him there is little sleep at night, and no rest by day, and he is forever on a mental rack, fearing disaster to himself and his immediate family.

If a universal revolution does burst forth in Russia, it will be the most bloody revolt on record, and the horrors of the first French revolution will pale before its bloody deeds. Poland, the Caucasus and other parts of the great empire are already in a state of boiling discontent, and are already threatening civil war. For the sake of humanity let us hope that some way may be devised for bringing peace to Russia at home as well as abroad, and that the autocracy will listen to reason and come out of its shell and arrange means for conciliation. Otherwise it will soon be as dead as the proverbial door-nail, and few will pray for its restoration to power.

Russia needs to join the other nations in the liberality of their views and not dwell long in the gloom of a worn out autocratic civilization that is a curse to both rulers and subjects. Now, if ever, she must set about reforms if she wishes to preserve her identity as a nation.

Secretary Hay.

The announcement of the death of Secretary John Hay at his summer home in New Hampshire was an unexpected piece of intelligence, though he had been ill for some months and critically so, it was said, for a short time. It was believed, however, that he was on the road to recovery, when he quietly passed away without any pain or premonition of dissolution—a happy demise for one of nature's noblemen.

It is as a statesman that he is best known to the present generation, though he had attained literary reputation long before he was celebrated as a diplomat, one of the kind that believed in clean straight-forwardness.

His early association with Abraham Lincoln in his law office in Springfield, Ill., must have contributed a great deal to the formation of his sterling character, and when Lincoln went to Washington, after his first election to the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Hay accompanied him as one of his secretaries and remained with him until after his assassination at the beginning of his second term of office. The life of Lincoln which Colonel Hay wrote in conjunction with John G. Nicolay is a priceless work, and it is a pity that they were both so early taken from the world, for the man who was our first martyred President. Colonel Hay was a many-sided man, and his achievements in journalism while he was the editor of the New York Tribune, during the absence of Whitelaw Reid abroad, must not be forgotten. They were distinctly notable at a time which required clear and accurate judgment in handling important questions editorially. As a poet, too, he shone in a distinctively virile way, and his Pike County Ballads are original additions to the poetry representing the manliness of some of the rough diamonds of the West. His "Castles in the Air" was a delightful contribution to what may be called the literature of travel, in striking contrast in delicacy and refinement of style to his verses relating to the wild life of a primitive settlement. "The Broad Winnow," that epoch-making story, has been attributed to him, and a recently published novel, called "A House of Cards," is believed by many to be from his pen. Both the title and the name, John Hay, which appears on the title page of the book as the author, suggest Secretary Hay's humor and his play upon words.

Of the many public positions that he filled with great ability in Europe it is not necessary to speak in detail. The highest place he held abroad was that of Ambassador to the Court of St. James. By his political sagacity he preserved the dignity of our country in England on all occasions, and

usually his residence in London was noted for his princely hospitality, for he had abundant culture and means to entertain gracefully and well, with the assistance of Mrs. Hay and his daughters.

As Secretary of State he was equal to every occasion of moment in both the administration of President McKinley and Roosevelt, and he made few mistakes on national and international questions. He was a representative American, combining the breezy enthusiasm of the West with the more methodical methods of the East. Statesman, scholar and honest man—this should be his epitaph.

Not a Model.

The young college senior who falls often to rise again, and who is conscious of his errors of commission and omission, is not regarded with disdain by President Hadley. In his Yale commencement this teacher calls attention to the fact that he is sometimes better at heart than the pharisaical student who rejoices in his own goodness, and congratulates himself that he is not like other men, who do not observe the stern letter of the law after his fashion.

Indeed, Mr. Hadley enforces with modern thought and if necessary the lesson of the pharisee, who bent his breast and acknowledged his shortcomings, while recognizing the ideal which he had failed to approach. The speaker had little or no faith in the mere goody-goody student, who had never been tempted and whose temperament had never led him to excesses of any kind, and he feared that the fall of such a man would come sooner or later, since his character had never been developed in combating sin, and in yielding to it during the stress of an energetic experience. Then President Hadley says: "If during his college life he has come to identify goodness with the keeping of a complex set of rules and observances, he is in great danger," and is likely to be a complete failure in emergencies.

This is all very well if some of the over-world youth do not take comfort from it, and indulge in greater license than they would if Mr. Hadley's words had not been spoken. Without having any regard for the mere milk sop it may be said truly that there are some masculine natures that constantly come to the curb, and that laws and regulations are enacted to keep them within reasonable limits. A student should be mainly within the limits of the rules prescribed in institutions of learning, and should forget the pranks of boyhood while he is going through college. There can be no excuse for example for hating or for the actions of the members of secret societies who destroy property and do irreverence to an honored name by injuring or stealing a public memorial.

We are apt to look too lightly on the violation of law by college men, pardoning in them outrages for which those who have had no advantages of culture or gentle breeding are condemned and punished. The "grind" who never violates a law is by no means a saint, and he is far from being a rich and self-satisfied Pharisee. While there is much to be pardoned in the strenuous and irrepressible young undergraduate, he should never be set up as a model.

A Venerable Benefactor Honored.

The opening of the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House fittingly took place during the Commencement festivities at Radcliffe College. This building commemorates the great services rendered by Mrs. Agassiz, the widow of Louis Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, in the cause of advanced education for women. It was given to the students of Radcliffe by the family of Mrs. Agassiz, who contributed \$20,000 towards its erection, and by graduates, undergraduates, and other friends of the institution. It cost \$177,500, and some of this money came from Europe and Canada, showing how widespread was the interest in this tribute.

Mrs. Agassiz was foremost in the movement which led to the establishment of Radcliffe, and she was its first president. She is now eighty years old, and has assuredly that which should accompany a life of love, honor and troops of friends, and she must be highly gratified by the veneration which is paid to her excellent character and constant virtues in all the walks of life in which her earthly lot has been cast. The clubhouse that has been named for her is the finest one of its kind in the world, devoted to the comfort and recreation of women students, and is the only one in the country that is genuinely adapted for the purpose of a social home for students. It will be to Radcliffe what the Harvard Union is to the men of the neighboring university, and will, no doubt, fill of wit and light for those who enjoy its many privileges.

The Breeding of Angoras.

The breeding of Angoras is in some degree a new industry, and probably but few have ever undertaken to establish this in a way that they can devote all their time to the raising and popularizing of these attractive and popular little cats. But few farmers have been encouraged to introduce them into their farm stock, which they feel obliged to have for their income. This little industry, which can be so nicely managed by the women of the family or the children without any additional care or expense to the farmer, is very profitable and in many cases has shown where it has been the saving of a family and the direct cause for increased income and the paying of the mortgage or the increasing bank account.

In starting with these Angoras, it is wise for one to select a breeding kennel, of perhaps four or six in number, from some reputable concern, which has sufficient reputation and foundation for the commencement, and the result usually is more satisfactory. If one is not given to success in handling stock, while there are some things to be learned in the management of cats, if one goes slowly and studies each point as he advances, he is likely to meet with success, whereas when he stumbles into it, leading up with large quantities of cats, he is likely to meet with some reverse which would be discouraging.

There are so many of these kennels commenced in the South and West from small beginnings that are now very large, occupying practically the entire attention of the farmer or his family, and lucrative profits being made. The latest record placed from \$1000 to \$10,000 a year in some cases. The West seems to be the present place for the development of these kennels, as there are fewer of them there than in any other part of the country. We had a great many successful kennels in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and other States.

With a breeding kennel, one male and three females, one can easily handle the same and make considerable out of the original investment. An ordinary quartette of this kind can be purchased from a reliable breeder for about \$50. The three females properly handled have two litters of kittens per year with an average of five



Keen Kutter Tools stand every test of a good tool. You can take a Keen Kutter Hand Saw, bend the end of the blade around until it touches the handle, and it will spring back straight and true. Every other kind of a Keen Kutter Tool is as good a tool of its class as the Keen Kutter Hand Saw. The Keen Kutter brand covers a complete line of tools, and every

KEEN KUTTER

Tool is made of the finest steel and made in the best possible manner by expert workmen. This quality results in actual use—it means freedom from constant sharpening—it means long and satisfactory service. Even in the beginning Keen Kutter Tools cost little more than inferior qualities—in the end they are by far the cheapest tools you can buy. Keen Kutter Tools have been Standard of America for 36 years and were awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition. Following are a few kinds of Keen Kutter Tools, which your dealer

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Had the best Homes and Vegetables, and the wonderful improvement in the varieties during the past few years have made it possible for everybody to grow on the best at very moderate prices. In the following

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Silver Ball Lettuce, 5 cts. Stone Tomato, 5 cts. Cumberland Cucumber, 5 cts. Giant Peach Cider 5 cts. Ohio Globe Onion, 5 cts. Mixed Radishes, 5 cts. New "Green Head" Water Melon, 5 cts. per packet. American Home, The American Home, 20 cts. per packet.

OUR CATALOGUE of 144 pages fully illustrated, containing the names of the varieties of Peas, Potatoes and Vegetables. Also The Great Northern that you can't buy elsewhere. We will send you one, absolutely free.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

For Potato Bugs, Currant and Cabbage Worms, Etc.

Report of a Critical Test of Hammond's Slug Shot, Etc.

MADE IN 1904

JAMES LAWRENCE EDEN TRIAL GROUNDS J. R. Lawrence

1906

SPECIALTIES: SWEET PEAS AND POTATOES. DEAR SIR: Have been delayed in reporting on goods you sent me for trial by severe illness. Your Slug Shot was so good, and did the work it was advertised to do as well and effectively as compounds and mixtures costing double and triple the price asked for it. For potatoes it proved especially efficient. Your BONDAGE FEAR is all right, dissolves readily and minutely so it does not clog nozzles of insect sprayers. Your AMERICAN CORN SOLUTION saved my melon vines (musk). It was not a case of preventing blight, but of checking it after it had developed and to quite an extent. I shall be glad to use and recommend your goods another season. Yours truly, (REV.) J. B. LAWRENCE.

Write for Pamphlet on Bugs and Blights. Sold by Dealers and Merchants all over America. Nov. 21, 1904. North Middleboro, Mass.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS

Fishkill-on-Hudson N. Y.

kittens each, thus making each mother cat present to the owner ten kittens. Therefore, with three females thirty kittens are the result of one year's work. Selling these kittens at an average of \$10 each, which would be a small price to charge, would make the young stock sell for \$300. Deducting the original expenditure, if necessary, would show the owner a gain of a very large percentage over the original cost, and would make further encouragement for an increased number for another year.

In many cases those who have entered the industry have found it desirable to keep all the females raised the first season, procuring additional males from some other kennel, selling off the males they have raised, taking part of that money to produce another stud, which will infuse new blood. Another season, if one keeps fifteen to twenty females, it would show how large a kennel one could establish from a small beginning and the number that can be raised from these females, opening up a large sale for the same.

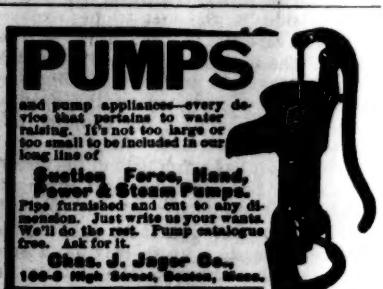
Fifteen to twenty cats can be kept very conveniently without any special buildings. If you are on a farm where you have plenty of sheds or large hay barns, the cats do better than to house them up like chickens. The only special requirements would be to give them a little comfortable place to rest in and sometimes breeders find it best to give them a quiet end of the barn, where they can lounge round, visit and get their meals. In this way you have a general supervision over them and a control, which you could not have if you allowed them to never be together. In the management of these cats the simplest method is the best, and regularity is the principal thing, with plenty of fresh outdoor air, never subjecting them to dampness and severe winds, always allowing them to get in under cover under adverse circumstances. They thrive best under severe cold weather; the fur is usually of longer and thicker quality and is most desirable to always remember that long haired animals must have low temperature to grow this hair, and cats that are always subjected to heat are not apt to be so beautiful and attractive as those that are accustomed to low zero weather.

The only thing one must be very thoughtful about is in the starting of the kennel to purchase stock that is of a certain reputation, because when you begin to sell yours, if you have not the proper breeding, all your stock will be cheapened exactly on the same level as that you have commenced with; therefore it is as easy to raise thoroughbred A No. 1 stock as inferior stock and to sell inferior stock. A great many beginners have made mistakes in this way, and when they have waked up to the fact that they have carefully raised cannot be classified as the best. Therefore, they cannot receive the premium price of \$20, \$30, and \$100, as some cats have sold for in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago and shown.

A market for these cats is at your door.

CUTAWAY TOOLS FOR LARGE HAY CROPS

Clark's Pat. Action Cutter. It cuts 15,000 tons of earth in a day. Send for Circulars. THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO., Hingham, Ct., U. S. A.



The demand is larger than the supply, and it would only be necessary for one who has these kittens to sell to announce it in some way before he could readily dispose of all he could raise, and even book orders ahead. The demand for white stock is so large at present that if breeders can supply the same prohibitive prices have been given for the specimens at various times, and it seems almost too bad that more farmers or their wives or daughters do not enthrone over the keeping of these cats, because they require no special care, attention or housing. The net percentage of profit in one female compared with a cow, horse or pig is something amazing, as an ordinary breeding female purchased at \$10 can produce ten kittens a year. Selling them at an average of \$10, or \$100 for the lot, the selling price, compared with the original cost of the female, would show a tremendous percentage of profit, particularly where one or two cats are kept, which do not require any special care, feeding or attention. Therefore the profit for these cats is absolutely clear gain. ROBERT KENT JAMES.

Crops Damaged in Northern Vermont.

July 2 there were two very heavy showers, one early in the morning and one just at night, that did considerable damage to roads and crops, from the northern border south to Concord, badly washing out the former in many places and lodging grass and grain. Farmers in this section have their being mostly done and many commenced laying this week. Hay promises to be more than an average crop this season, and most farmers about here are looking for full barns and wishing for good weather.

There are 127 village improvement societies in Massachusetts today, 250 granges, and numbering over one thousand in all, which are tending to develop the various groups of olive league work.—E. T. Hartman, Suffolk County, Mass.

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

A feather stitch shawl.
Procure one pound of Shetland fleece, and No. 1 bone or rubber needles.
Cast on 103 stitches and knit 4 rows plain.
5th row—Ten plain, over, narrow, part 1, 2, 25 plain, part 1, and repeat from (*) until 12 stitches remain, narrow, over, 10 plain.
6th row—Slip 1, 12 plain; (*) purl 25, 1 plain, repeat from (*) until 12 stitches remain, 12 plain.
7th row—Like 6th.
8th row—Slip 1, 9 plain, over, narrow, purl 1, (*) narrow, 4 times, 1 plain; over, 1 plain, alternately 8 times, now 4 times in succession slip 1, 1 plain and pass slipped stitch over, then purl 1, repeat from (*) until 12 stitches remain, narrow, over, 10 plain.
10th row—Slip 1, 12 plain, (*) purl 25, 1 plain, repeat from (*) until 12 stitches remain, 12 plain.
11th row—Slip 1, 9 plain, over, narrow, purl 1, (*) 25 plain, purl 1, repeat from (*) until 12 remain, narrow, over, 10 plain.
12th row—Like 10th. Repeat from 9th row for the length required. Finish with 4 plain rows then bind off.
Cut Shetland fleece in 10-inch sections and tie in the ends for fringe—two sections in each stitch.
EVA M. NILES.

Care of Glassware.

To preserve glassware and keep it looking its best great care must be taken in handling, cleaning and polishing. If the best ways of doing this are understood, the life of the pieces will be prolonged and each will be as ornamental as long as it remains in use.

Wash fine glass as quickly as possible. Standing in water for any length of time tends to take the luster from its cutting. Put one piece at a time in the water, wash, rinse and set to dry. If a dish is sticky inside, fill it with lukewarm soda and shake until the surface begins to clear.

Several receptacles are needed to properly clean fine glassware. The dish pan should be hotter, at least half boiling, a broad, shallow tray, covered with a clean, soft double thickness of cloth. Collect the soiled glassware on this face down. Just in front have a deep receptacle of hot water for rinsing. Before filling the pan to begin washing, lay in the bottom of it a wide, soft towel folded four double. Half a gallon of boiling water to three quarts of cold will give the right temperature for the first bath.

The rinsing water should be hotter, at least half boiling. Wash with white soap and a tablespoon of ammonia to the gallon. Never use yellow soap for the rinsing that is in it clouds the surface of the glass.

Taking a piece of glass at a time, cleanse it, using a clean, soft cloth and a very soft brush. Quickly dip it in the rinsing water and then put it by, turned upside down on a rinsing board covered with a towel.

There let it drain until the next dish is ready, and then take the first and plunge it in a deep box of sifted sawdust, either oak or white wood. "Jeweler's sawdust" is good. None that is gummy is fit for use. Hot dust will dry glass quickly, and after being removed from it a light polish with a dry, soft cloth should make it ready to go back to the shelves. Never let glass get cold before wiping and always use the best linen cloth towel after softening it by two or three washings. New towels are too hard and very common ones shed lint. Use enough towels to have them always dry.

Decanters often need special treatment. If not too finely cut can be cleaned with a half a dozen buckshot dropped into warm soda water inside them. Shake these about vigorously. If much encrusted the bottles should be filled with soda water, the stoppers put on, and left to stand for six hours. The crust will come off with this treatment, but afterward a little vinegar must be poured in and also shaken. More fragile, finely cut bottles should be cleaned with alcohol and coarse brown paper. Make very small pellets and drop in. Pour in half a cup of alcohol and shake hard, holding the bottle sideways and shaking it round and round. Pour off the alcohol and keep for future use. Next repeat the shaking with water half boiling hot and wash like any other piece of glass.

All the dishes stained with milk or gelatin desserts must be thoroughly rinsed in cold water. If traces then remain give a second rinsing in blood-warm water and still again in even hotter if needed. What is absolutely necessary is that they do not go into wash water filmed over. Be sure that no food of this kind is left to stick between the cutting, for not only does it cloud the surface, but lodges a great deal of dirt.

Where Women Must Kneel to Men.

Men in Africa, and especially in East Central Africa, believe that their women are their inferiors, and many centuries ago they made a law that has worn itself into a custom that women must acknowledge this by always kneeling when they meet a man. Dr. Macdonald adds: "Whenever we saw a woman go out of her way with the intention of kneeling before us, though she carried a hundred weight on her head, knowing that she would have to get up with it, we shouted: 'You are losing your way; this is the path,' and she took it, glad that she might dispense with this custom."

Certain it is that if the African woman kneels before a stranger or slave she prostrates herself most humbly before her husband—her lord and master. He is her father and he is his child; he commands and she obeys; he may inflict punishment and she accepts it.

The title of "father" is given to all old people; and of thirty will say: "I am only a child; ask the old man."

The woman must submit, of course. She is her husband's chattel; he has bought her for two skins of a buck, and this is a fair price for one wife. He often gets them in payment for debts.

If a girl is not a first wife she counts for little, as these Africans usually have one chief wife and three or four minor wives. A man who is married a few years is expected to have junior wives. The chief wife has the superintendence of the others and looks after the household. The punishment she inflicts for laziness is to banish the

junior wife from her meals until she brings her to her senses. If a junior wife is obstreperous she is put in a slave stock. The authority of a chief wife is not a matter to jest with. If a junior wife gets unruly the whipping post is made use of. This does not annoy her lord, for African men have little sentiment for their wives and feel none for their junior wives. They are his chattels, having the same value as his cattle—perhaps less. When a man is pressed for money he usually sells his wife and not his cattle. He expects them to cultivate the soil and out down the trees, and when he finds time or has the inclination he helps them.

Mrs. Macdonald says that she amused herself by taking the loads of wood out to those of the men, explaining that civilized men try to relieve women of hardships, but they shook their heads and answered that their lords would never submit to this humility.—Chicago Tribune.

To Can Peas and String Beans.

Use Mason one-quart cans, best grade, as the others are liable to leak. Cans and lids must be thoroughly cleaned with lye fitted on the cans, and be sure that each lid is put on the can that it belongs to after can is full. Use only new rubbers. Have a rack made of lathe to fit the bottom of your clothes boiler, so as to hold the cans off the bottom and prevent breaking. Mine is an old-fashioned boiler with a jog in it. The rack lays on it, thus giving about two inches space below. Get your peas or beans ready same as for cooking; all your can, shaking slightly so as to make them more compact, have your cans full, then pour in warm water until it runs over the top, screw on the lid without rubber as tight as you can with the thumb and front finger without touching the can with the other hand, for if you screw the lid too tight your can will break. Set them in your boiler, on your rack, fill them with warm water until it comes about one-quarter the way up the sides of your cans, for if you get too much water in, when it boils it will run into your cans, thus spoiling the flavor of the vegetables. Put your lid on your boiler and boil three hours. Keep a kettle of hot water on the back of the stove, so as to fill in as fast as the water boils away, thus keeping up a full volume of steam. At the end of three hours lift your cans out one or two at a time, set them in the dishpan, take off the lids and fill with hot water from the teakettle until they run over, put rubbers on, screw lids on tight, return to the boiler and cook about half an hour, take out, tighten and set away to cool.

CORN.

Cut the corn from the cobs, same as for cooking, dip into the cans until they are full up to the jog. Do not shake it down, but let it lie lightly; fill with warm water to the jog also, as when corn heats it swells and the milk runs over the top of your cans, making them sticky and you also lose the best part of your corn. Proceed as before, only never fill your cans but level full of water the second time. Vegetables canned this way will keep for several years and be as fresh as when first put up.

Refuse as Food.

In selecting the material for the best grades of canned fruits it is necessary for the employer to remove the peels and cores of the various fruits and also all the decomposed and worm-eaten spots. These peels and cores and worm-eaten spots—worms included—together with all the spoiled parts of apples, pears, peaches and every other kind, are dumped together and made into a general pulp. From this pulp, made of the refuse of all kinds of fruit, is turned out a marvelous variety of different brands of highly colored and tempting looking bottled and canned goods. From this same pulp conglomeration is made "pure apple jelly," "pure currant jelly," "alleged plum and quince jellies and jams, apple butter, and no end of different kinds of preserves and pie material. It makes little difference as to the appearance and taste of the pulp or principal ingredient. The flavorings and chemicals will make up for all former deficiencies in appearance or lack of resemblance to the fruit it is supposed to represent.

I mention this just by way of illustration; the same conditions are true in the manufacture of foods of all other classes. The residue is always made into marketable adulterations, if not by the factory that turns out high-class brands, then by an associate factory given another name for the purpose of protecting the name of the actual manufacturer. Some of the big packing houses collaborate with lower-grade houses, supposedly run by other firms, that mill all the stock rejected by the big firm, and market all inferior products cast off by the firms that are so cautious of their reputation. Wormed horses and mules, and those crippled or otherwise injured so as to incapacitate them for service as beasts of burden, have been butchered and the meat served in restaurants and on free-lunch counters as roast beef, corned beef, beef stew, etc. Floors of horses and cattle are used not alone for the manufacture of glue and mullage, but often for making a viscous substance, which, it is claimed, is used in the manufacture of the lower grades of gelatin and jellies. An enormous amount of cheap jelly is made in Chicago from soured pigs' feet and other waste, glucose and fruit refuse chemically treated and given names of different fruits. Dr. Leon S. Waters, expert in food chemistry, recently said that hogs' livers were dried, baked, powdered and mixed with olefins and coffee essence and sold as ground coffee.

But even the residue of the factories is not sufficient to appease the seeming hunger for the lower grade foods. It is a fact that pick-ups from the city streets, the cast-off products from big commission houses and the gleanings from the sewers are often employed in produce manufacture under American's remarkable system of "commercial economy." Even seaweed is brought into use to supply the demand. From sea moss is made a gelatinous substance known as agar-agar. Mixed with a small amount of pulp from cast away fruit, a little starch and gelatin, it is dyed and flavored to resemble different kinds of fruit products, and is labelled strawberry, can berry, raspberry, apple, quince, etc. Old people from the alleys are ground into dust, which is utilized principally as a fertilizer, but sometimes is mixed with flour. It has been claimed that leather from old boots and shoes gathered from the streets and scrap piles is chemically treated, mixed with olefins, ground and made into a clever imitation of coffee, the kind that is usually drunk by sailors and workmen in logging camps. More and more it is becoming so that nearly everything thrown into the streets and alleys of American cities is turned into food.

Food made from this luscious trash are, of course, not conducive to longevity.

Hints to Housekeepers.

The following directions are given to reduce food: Go without your midday meal. Eat neither but one egg and one cup of coffee for breakfast. Then scotch, buy a quart of water until six o'clock at night. Then take only one jam chop and two slices of toast. Saturday night eat a hearty breakfast dinner. Take nothing until Monday morning. You will not starve to death. Of course, consult your physician before trying this, to be sure your heart is strong enough.

If you want something inexpensive, you might try butter milk at night and apply a compress dipped in butter milk to the affected part.

A slight cough on a small garment will disappear if hung out in the sunshine. If the scorch is dark, wet the surface and lay in the sunshine. Sometimes the process has to be repeated several times.

For rolling puffed paste hollow glass rolling pins filled with ice water or crushed ice are recommended. Rolling a rolling pin in an ordinary way bottle has been suggested. One would like to know whether the glass never "sweats."

Surely this would not be good for the puff paste.

An oblong fish kettle of enameled ware should be part of every kitchen outfit. The best kettles have perforated drains with wire handles at the sides, by which the fish can be lifted easily and conveniently. These kettles will be found useful for boiling green corn as well as fish.

When stores are put away in the spring or summer, they should be put in as dry a place as possible, in order to prevent their rusting. It is a good plan to leave them in the store, and they will help absorb the moisture, and thus help prevent the rusting of the other goods.

Streak will be found much more tender if vinegar is rubbed all over it. It should then be left for half an hour before cooking.

In cooking peas do not put the salt in until

nor healthful constitutions; but the danger is not so much in these as in the ingredients used in giving them the appearance of legitimate goods. Such powerful sweets as saccharine, possessing three hundred times the sweetening strength of sugar; glucose and potent chemicals and colorings are employed in making these adulterations possible and exceedingly profitable.—Public Opinion.

The Prevention of Cooking Odors.

Odors from cooking, the careful housewife may be glad to know, can be prevented by tying up in a linen bag a lump of bread about the size of a billiard ball, and placing it in the pot with the boiling greens, hams, etc. This will absorb the gases which oftentimes send such an effluvia to the regions above. A few red peppers, or pieces of charcoal put into the pot are also said to stop the unpleasant odor which generally fills the house when green vegetables are boiled. Still another means of preventing the cabbage odor is the following: Put the cabbage in a net, and when it has boiled five minutes in the first pot of water, lift it out, drain for a few seconds and place carefully in a second pot, which must be ready on the stove full of boiling water. Empty the first water away, and boil the cabbage till tender in the second. Bits of charcoal placed about the kitchen and elsewhere are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

Domestic Hints.

PEANUT PUDDING.

Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler; beat the yolks of four eggs and four tablespoons of brown sugar together, and stir in three tablespoons of cornstarch made smooth with a little milk. Stir this mixture constantly until it thickens, then add one cupful of peanut paste and flavor with a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pour into a pudding dish and cover with meringue made by beating the whites of four eggs with six tablespoons of powdered sugar. Set in the oven to brown.

STRAWBERRY OMELET.

After washing the contents of a box of nice, sweet strawberries shake over them one-half cupful of powdered sugar and set one side. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a quarter of a spoonful of baking powder, two spoonfuls of flour and a saltspoonful of salt; add a couple of spoonfuls of melted butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk and the beaten whites of the eggs. Have the omelet pan ready and well buttered and turn the omelet mixture into it. Do not stir, nor even touch with a spoon, but shake the dish gently and when ready to turn scatter the berries over it, fold, dust with powdered sugar and serve.

CELERY PATTIES.

Wash thoroughly one good-sized head of celery and cut the stalks into small bits, boil until tender, then drain, saving one-half cupful of water. To the celery add four dessertspoonfuls of butter and season with pepper and salt. Fill the shells with this mixture and bake in a hot oven. Serve with a sauce made from one cupful of milk, the celery water, five tablespoonfuls of butter, four spoonfuls of flour made smooth in a little cold milk and seasoned with paprika and salt.

BLACKBERRY CHARLOTTE.

Soak one-third of a package of gelatine in a cup of cold water for half an hour. Have ready one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Stir into it then a cupful of powdered sugar, add the gelatine and the juice of half a lemon. Stir in the shells with this mixture and bake in a hot oven. Serve with a sauce made from one cupful of milk, the celery water, five tablespoonfuls of butter, four spoonfuls of flour made smooth in a little cold milk and seasoned with paprika and salt.

LENTIL SOUP.

Wash carefully one cup of lentils. Cook in two quarts of boiling water for half an hour, or until soft, and then drain the water. Rub through a strainer, and add the lentils to the water. Season with salt and pepper, and season well with salt and pepper.

Notes and Queries.

THE HUMBER.—"D.": The hummer tree began to bear at the age of ten years, as we are told. It keeps on bearing until it is ninety. The fruit resembles an apricot, and when the fruit is ripe it bursts open, showing at its heart the black nutmeg inclosed in a network of scarlet. The nutmeg, after picking, must be dried. It is dried over a slow fire, and the process is tedious. It was once picked two months. Before shipping the nutmegs are always steeped in sea water and lime. This is to protect them from insects. They have nothing but insects to fear. In an insect-proof condition they keep well, they keep perfectly fresh for a long time.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—"L. M.": The first false eye was a metal band which gripped the head and was fitted with a plate to cover the blind eye, covered with leather on which an eye was painted. Then came shells, like halves of nutshells, of gold, silver or copper, enameled or painted to resemble an eye and inclosed under the eyelids. As an improvement upon these artificial eyes were made of porcelain, and at last of glass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—"N. E.": There are now four States in the Union where women vote on equal terms with men, viz., Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. These women vote for everything, from the appropriation for a new lamp-post to the President of the United States. In Australia women vote on equal terms with men, except in Victoria and Queensland, where they do not vote for members of the State Parliament, although voting for the Federal Parliament.

THE FLASHY MARE.—"S. B. V.": Camille Flammarion, who says that Mars is inhabited, says the year there is twice as long as ours—that is to say, it really counts of 720 days. The public at large does not really know the position of some of our scientific observations. There we know the length of the day in Mars by diurnal rotation to the one-thousandth part of a second, and from observations, which have now extended over one hundred years, we find the length of

A SOUTHERN CORN CROP.

It is a mistake to suppose that the West raises all the big corn. Many yields of from sixty to seventy-five bushels are reported in Virginia and North Carolina. The illustration shows a field of corn on the Southern Railway, which produced sixty-seven bushels per acre. Of course, this yield cannot be produced on Southern soils without fertilizer. It required about three hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre to produce the crop shown in the picture at a cost of about \$2.

they are nearly done; they will be found to be much more tender.

No persons require more careful clothing than infants and young children, as their body surface is relatively large, and their heat-producing powers feeble. For this reason they require covering up as much as possible with loose, light clothing, the undergarments of wool. The unnecessary swathing of children in wraps and comforters is to be deprecated, as it renders them tender and peculiarly susceptible to chills. Linoleum and oilcloth can be restored to their original polish by washing them with milk.

Historical.

—Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, according to the New York Tribune, was married not merely twice, but three times. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, another of the Secretaries of the Navy; his second wife was Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, daughter of the first King of Wurtemberg, and whose grandchild is Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist pretender; Prince Louis Napoleon, general of Russian cavalry, and the widowed Duchess of Aosta. After the death of Catherine, who at one moment in the last century stood sixth in the line of succession to the British throne, the old ex-King of Westphalia married, according to the rise of the Emperor, the Italian Marquise Barthelemy. The marriage, it must be thoroughly understood, was not the morganatic, but the full fledged, legitimate wife of the ex-King. She had been a wealthy widow of remarkable beauty when he married her in Italy prior to the accession to the French throne of his nephew, Napoleon III., and it was her money that kept the ex-King going until, after the restoration of the empire in France, he returned to Paris and received a large allowance as a prince of the blood. But he showed himself characteristically ungrateful to her, declined to obtain her recognition from the Emperor as a princess of his house, to which status she was clearly entitled, and she was eventually driven by the intrigues of the old ex-King with the wife of his aide-de-camp to leave him and to return to Italy, where she died some years after his own death.

—Although the goldfish occurs in a wild state in Japan, it is probable that China some four hundred years ago furnished the stock from which the wonderful varieties of Japanese goldfish have been bred. It is reported that in feudal days, even when famine was abroad in the land, and many people were starving, the trade in goldfish was flourishing.

—Some sorts of firearms in which stones were employed as projectiles were in use by the Chinese in the eighth century. By the year 1200 firearms were in use among the Mongols, and there are reports of their use by Genghis Khan, in 1220. The Mahometan powers, then in the height of their development as regards science and art, seem to have been familiar with the use of firearms in the thirteenth century, and had developed practicable small arms in the thirteenth. Early in the fourteenth century cannon came into use in Europe, and by the end of that century cannon and small arms had become common.

In the magazine of History Robert Dewey Benedict, writing on "Ethan Allen's Use of Language," gives this illustration of Allen's quaintness: "When he was taken prisoner at Montreal he was brought before the English General Prescott. Allen's narrative tells us: 'He asked me my name, which I told him. He then asked me whether I was that Colonel Allen who took Ti-conderoga. I told him I was the very man. Then he shook his cane over my head, calling me many hard names, among which he frequently used the word 'rebel.' . . . I told him he would do well not to cane me for I was not accustomed to it, and shook my fist at him, telling him that was the best of mortality for him if he offered to strike.' The Englishman probably had seen enough legs split with a beetle and waxes to recognize the appropriateness of the figure of a beetle as descriptive of Allen's heavy fist, and when it was described as a 'beetle of mortality' he recognized that it was a weapon which he would do well not to meet.

Notes and Queries.

THE HUMBER.—"D.": The hummer tree began to bear at the age of ten years, as we are told. It keeps on bearing until it is ninety. The fruit resembles an apricot, and when the fruit is ripe it bursts open, showing at its heart the black nutmeg inclosed in a network of scarlet. The nutmeg, after picking, must be dried. It is dried over a slow fire, and the process is tedious. It was once picked two months. Before shipping the nutmegs are always steeped in sea water and lime. This is to protect them from insects. They have nothing but insects to fear. In an insect-proof condition they keep well, they keep perfectly fresh for a long time.

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the day on the planet is twenty-four hours forty-seven minutes twenty-two seconds. The climate of the planet is very mild; there are no poles, while the temperature is very light, with scarcely any clouds. The inhabitants enjoy fine weather, the climate being dry and clear. We know the globe of Mars perfectly; in fact, far better than the earth," concludes M. Flammarion.

Every Reader Should Send for Free Sample.

Those of our readers who are interested in the subject of good, ready-to-put roofing will do well to write to the manufacturers of Ammate for a free sample which they are advertising.

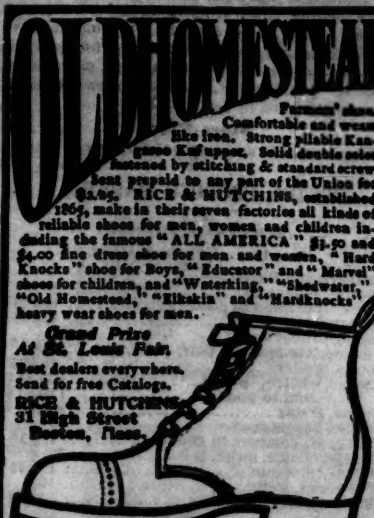
The sample is not large, but will give a very good idea of what you may expect, before investing your money.

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The Horse.

The Useful Percherons.

A good pair of Percheron mares can do more work than any other kind and can raise colts that will find a more ready sale than any other breed. This should commend them to those who contemplate draft-horse breeding. They are favorites in the market and with the consumer. Their sales are more than all other breeds combined.

No other breed of draft horses matures so young as the Percheron and he is the most sought after by the more extensive consumers, because he is the most satisfactory to wear out. The man who bred the mare that produced these colts paid \$10 more service fee to us than a scrub would have cost him, but his additional investment added \$300 to the selling value of the product, which is about the usual Percheron dividend.

The Percheron mare is a typical farm mare. No one can actually foretell the value of a broodmare, but we know of a number of Percheron mares that have produced colts that have netted from \$2,000 to \$10,000, for their owners, and some of them were handled by people who made no profession of being breeders or fanciers of Percherons.

The illustration shows our World's Fair champion pair of Percheron mares. Winners of the special \$100 gold medal offered by the American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers Association. Also champion pair at the Kansas State Fair, and never beaten in the show-ring. Age two years, weight 1800 pounds and 1825 pounds, respectively. This pair of mares was in competition with selected pairs of all ages from all the show herds at our great World's Fair.

HENRY AVERY & SONS.

Wakefield, Kan.

Breeders' Notes.

The man who has a well bred and promising young trotter or pacer but who has not the money to spare to develop the speed of the youngster should sell the animal to some one who has the means and inclination to have him or her trained and campaigned. There are always parties looking for such who are willing to pay fair prices. The trouble with many who own such is they ask more money than would be purchasers are willing to pay. Training and incidental bills are expensive items. Those who think they have prospective world's record breakers should consider that fact—Horse Breeder.

The average small breeder will find greater profit and less risk in breeding and raising fine roadsters and first-class carriage horses than in any other class. If he uses care in the selection of his mares and the stallions with which to mate them, some that he breeds for roadsters and carriage horses will have speed enough to bring good prices.

Speed is always salable. The more speed the greater the returns. If it is race-horse speed from well-known racing families it will bring more money than if from a source known to be faint-hearted.

Down in Maine there has been an apparent retrogression in the past few years. As a matter of fact, there are very few farmers who ever desired a mare for breeding that some dealer would buy at a price, and the State, which in its early days was the stamping ground for fast trotters, has but a comparatively small 2:10 list, and until they remember that "fags are not gathered from thistles," I fear the same list will grow but moderately.

Butter Position Maintained.

Butter is arriving in large quantities and in excess of immediate demand, but receivers do not seem to be worried and are putting any surplus right into storage rather than accept lower offers. The result is that prices have held at last week's figures with no symptom of weakening. The best qualities are as usual in over supply. The surplus, so far as the present demand is concerned, is in the first and second grades, which are not so much wanted, having usually poorer keeping qualities and less suitable for hot weather.

Dairy butter continues to sell readily, especially those qualities of well-known excellence, and receivers seem to have no difficulty in obtaining full market prices quite promptly on arrival.

Box and print butters have been increasing lately and are in large supply, but they are popular with buyers at this time of year and prices hold at about the usual premium above tub goods. The various imitation butters are in only moderate supply and demand. The raw material from which factory butter is made has been scarce for some time, owing, it is said, to the fact that a great many farmers who formerly made a low class of butter, eventually found it was not profitable to make, and have turned their way into the melting tub of the process butter factories, now keep warehouses on the farm and send the milk to the creameries so that their output is classed as creamery butter of some grade or other, and does not sell cheap enough to supply the factory men.

It would be a good thing for the dairy interests if the low class of packing-stock butters could be eliminated by business methods among producers.

Cheese is in good supply, with demand only moderate. The price situation shows no special change, sales perhaps being a little harder to make on account of the somewhat light demand. The cheese market is quiet, with some little surplus going into storage.

At New York business from store in the higher grades of creamery butter is ranging from 20¢ to 21¢, but the latter price is extreme and reached only for a few of the high-scoring goods. Under grades of creamery are meeting rather a slow market. State dairy is quiet and unchanged. Western imitation creamery is not plenty, but the demand is only moderate and prices are without upward tendency. There is still a fair demand for factory butter for export account and some local inquiry also, but business is hampered by the restricted offering of stock on the part of Western packers. Renovated butter is in moderate supply and strictly extra goods rule firm, although the trade is quiet. Packing stock continues in light supply and firm.

At New York, notwithstanding the generally quiet trading during the latter part of last week, and the fact that most receivers had more or less surplus of small cheeses the continued speculative demand at primary markets and comparatively full prices paid in the country prevents any weakness here and few changes have been made in the official range of quotations. A few buyers are showing interest, but there is an absence of real life to the demand and comparatively little speculative movement for storage purposes, few buyers showing disposition to operate beyond their current requirements. Some late arrivals of effects of heat where the cheese were being made.

Large cheese continues in small proportion in the supply, but the demand limited. Skims not in large supply and held fairly steady.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochran from the principal markets of Great Britain report butter markets as quite active and demand large at the late advance. Receipts are no more than current consumption is taking care of, and there are no accumulations. Finest grades: Danish, 25¢ to 26¢; Irish, 21¢ to 22¢; Canadian, 21¢ to 22¢; New Zealand, Australian and Argentine, 20¢ to 21¢; Russian, 19¢ to 21¢. Cheese markets have shown great activity, and receipts are absorbed as landed, with a very strong feeling at the close. Finest American and Canadian, 10¢ to 10½ cents.

Apple Prospects Lessening.

Although the general apple outlook was good at blossoming time, conditions since that period have not improved. In fact, in most districts the outlook is considerably worse and it looks now as if the crop would be much smaller than last year. Not only did the fruit set poorly in some regions but there has been much complaint of dropping of the fruit caused by unreasonable weather.

Eggs Higher.

The egg market continues extremely firm and prices in many lines are quoted at fully one cent above last week's figures. Western eggs above firsts share the advance, but the great bulk of arrivals from distant points grade below firsts and have no more than held their own in quotations, being in excess of demand. But the market is excellent for extras of all classes and nearby and fancy stock.

Receipts of eggs at Boston for June showed some little decrease as compared with last year, although New York and Chicago showed an increase for the same period. The reason was that Boston storage capacity was exhausted and proper facilities could best be obtained in other cities. Receipts in Boston for the past three months taken together show an increase of 141,000 cases over last year, in New York the increase was 174,000 cases and in Chicago 138,000 cases.

Estimates of the storage situation total about 1,150,000 cases stored in Boston and the leading centers of New York and Chicago. The present hot spell will no doubt cause some of the storage eggs to be taken out for the supply of the immediate demand, as during such a period a large proportion of the current arrivals are greatly injured by heat. The demand everywhere is reported good, even the low grades being bought in enormous quantities, largely by the foreign population, which seems to be able to consume any quantity and any quality, provided the price is low enough. There is a pronounced buying tendency from distant points. Thus, numerous orders were received for eggs from the Middle West sent by California merchants, and eggs for Cuba were shipped from Missouri and Kansas points by way of New Orleans. It appears that Northern eggs, even after the long journey, are better than the native stock at this time of year.

At New York arrivals are moderate, and the advance of shipments in transit indicates some further reduction in supplies. The market is showing rather a firm tone. The hot weather prevailing causes a general disposition to sell stock promptly, but there is a pretty good demand, and high grades are ruling in sellers' favor. Some advances in quotations on the better qualities, but the sales of Western above 16 cents are still confined to rather exceptional grades. There is still a good deal of stock coming which is seriously affected by heat, and much of the business is in range of 15 to 16 cents, with some seriously defective goods going lower. Some of the eggs were put in storage during the very unfavorable conditions of trade reported during June are now being taken out, but there is also some stock going into the refrigerator, and there is no material reduction in total accumulations.

Vegetables Plenty.

Vegetables have been in extremely heavy supply the past week, which is about the height of the season for some lines. Southern stock and that from New Jersey and southern New England is very plenty and there is a large line of native products now arriving. Cabbages are very plenty but demand is good on account of the moderate prices. Some of the cabbages from Virginia are very poor and not much wanted. String beans from southern Connecticut have been abundant. Peas are plenty from nearby points, but of poorer quality than usual and selling low, partly on that account. Tomatoes have been in fair supply and good demand. The prospect is that the early tomatoes in this section will demand fair prices. Cucumbers are in rather lighter supply than some lines of vegetables. Asparagus is about done, demand being light and arrivals rather poor in appearance.

Native onions are becoming quite plenty and sell at 1¢ per bushel. Dutch onions are in full supply, as they have been for some time. Native squashes are fairly plenty. Some small melons come from Frank Condit's farm at Watertown. The Condit farm is irrigated and watered for all it is worth to reach the early market. Native string beans are plenty. The market for field beans shows no decided change.

PERCHERON MARES, MINA AND LENA.

but such prices as are quoted show a tendency rather up than down.

The potato market continues as unsatisfactory as ever and little is heard of old potatoes, most consumers expecting the new stock unless otherwise requested. New potatoes are so plenty and cheap that most people can afford to buy them. The market is heavily overstocked and new sections are coming into the shipping competition every week. New Jersey and Long Island stock being abundant with some from nearby points. There is little in the market to induce nearby growers to dig their stock before maturity. Prices being already low, there is, of course some chance of better prices, and even the some prices would be more profitable if obtained for full-grown stock. Shipments have to be graded carefully, the small ones left out, since even the best lots sell with some difficulty, and buyers are particular.

Boston Milk Receipts.

The following statement, compiled from figures furnished by the companies, shows the quantities of milk brought into Boston during the month of May, 1905, by the three railroads: Boston & Albany, 1,083,217 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,740,292 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,942,144 quarts.

Plenty of Peaches in Connecticut.

This is Connecticut's year for peaches, according to all reports. For the last two seasons the South has had the best of it, but this year the short crop in Georgia and North and South Carolina is offset by Connecticut's large yield. It is expected that hundreds of thousands of baskets will be shipped from Hartford, Middletown and New Haven counties, of which a large proportion is already booked for Boston and other large New England cities.

Good Demand for Choice Fruit.

Southern and New Jersey apples are coming in more liberally. The quality is still poor and appearance very ordinary. Price is no guide of what good apples would sell for, and natives, when they arrive, will probably bring fair prices. It is claimed that good apples can be raised in the South, but if so they have never yet reached these markets.

Blueberries are coming in abundantly but supply does not seem to exceed demand, and prices are good. Prices of small fruit in general have held up better in Boston markets than in New York. Currants, cherries, blackberries and raspberries bring fair prices, considering the supply. Native cherries, however, are not abundant. Prices range around 5 cents per pound by the twenty pound basket, variations in price depending more on the size and condition than on the variety, large ones coming as much as common sweet ones. Native strawberries are mostly small and not very attractive. Peaches from the South are in good supply and some are of good quality and many are very ordinary in condition and appearance.

At New York apples are in heavy supply, but quality is generally poor and prices low. Savannah summer brought 30¢ barrels Le Conte pears and Pennsylvania Railroad 60¢ barrels; the first of the week's demand has been fairly active, and a few fancy reached 84¢. Receipts of peaches, fourteen carloads by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and 25,044 crates by Pennsylvania Railroad; nearly everything sold and poor, and general sales from 15 cents to 18¢. Plums steady. Cherries show irregular quality and value. Strawberries and blackberries largely sold and prices low and irregular. Raspberries low. Elderberries 1 cent lower. Gooseberries slow. Currants selling well, with occasional sales at a premium. Receipts of muskmelons, 4295 crates by Pennsylvania Railroad and 601 by Union Line; trade slow and market weak as quoted. Receipts of watermelons, twenty-eight carloads by Pennsylvania Railroad and also by Savannah steamer; market firm and considerably higher.

Excellent Condition of Most Crops.

The benefits derived from the showers that prevailed throughout New England on the 2d instant, cannot be estimated, but are noticeable in the greatly improved conditions of all crops. Corn, which was particularly backward, showed the most improvement. Crops generally are now at least in a normal condition and, in some localities, above the average. The cultivation of crops progressed favorably the past week under most favorable conditions, the rains of the early portion putting the soil in a mellow condition, and the work was not hampered during the entire week of the week. Considerable damage reported by insect pests, which, generally is assumed to be a result of increased temperatures.

Reports generally show an improved condition in all grades, particularly in corn. This cereal has been backward, but under ideal conditions made rapid advancement the past week, and in nearly all sections is in a normal condition, and, in some localities, above the average. Rice is doing well and showing a tendency to be in a short crop. Onions have not had much rain since they were planted, and the market will be short. The market for field beans shows no decided change.

advancement, the weather conditions since planting having been exceptionally favorable.

Grass conditions are similar to those of last week. Hay is well underway, but has been delayed along the coast by continued fog, elsewhere conditions have been favorable for the harvesting of this product, and crop yield will be above the average. Pastures remain good, but more rain is needed in certain portions of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The condition of fruit are about the same as last week, although more damage was reported from insect pests, particularly rose bugs. Apples are a poor crop in all sections and continue to fall badly. Berries were greatly improved the past week and show a good yield. Peas and plums promise a large crop, the cherry yield is satisfactory.

Garden truck generally is above the average, and all kinds promise a good crop. Potatoes are blossoming and are being dug and marketed in many localities, with very favorable results. Onions also show exceptionally well, and show no damage from insects. Garden corn is maturing and is beginning to come in the market.

But few reports were received relative to tobacco, but all show a favorable condition. Hosing is well along, rapid growth has taken place, and as fields are generally clear, indications at present are for a good yield.

Lower Hay Prices Expected.

The hay trade everywhere seems dull and slow. Buyers seem to expect lower prices as soon as the new crop begins to come in, while holders, some of them at least, have not fulfilled their hope of the higher prices which sometimes rule in summer or just before the new crop comes in.

Although a good deal of the hay crop has already been harvested, it will be more than a month before it will be sufficiently matured in the barns to suit the preferences of stable keepers and other large buyers. The previous reports of large crops seem to be confirmed by later advice and even the sections which reported at first a shortage seem to have improved as a result of rains and warm weather, and it is now hard to find a section anywhere which is not likely to have plenty of hay.

The situation is in some respects like that of the potato crop last fall when the crop was a big success everywhere. It would not be hard to say that the hay market will follow the tobacco slide experienced by potato prices last year, but lower prices than those now prevailing would certainly not be surprising. Some of the old hay is two years old and some is not strictly first quality, and any carried over the year will sell hard in competition with the new crop and without injury. The new crop seems to contain a large per cent, of clover, which makes it desirable for some classes of customers.

Farmers who have old hay would seem to make no mistake in taking advantage of good offers for their holdings, and those who sell their hay early, as soon as it is fit for use for their customers, would seem to run less chance of meeting a falling or over-supplied market. There are dealers who predict lower prices for hay than have prevailed for many years past.

The following table shows the highest prices for hay in quotes for the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned: Boston \$18.50, New York \$18.00, Brooklyn \$16, Jersey City \$17, Philadelphia \$14.50, Pittsburg \$11.25, Buffalo \$12, Montreal \$9, Nashua \$12.25, Baltimore \$14, Richmond \$12.50, New Orleans \$16.50, Chicago \$12, Kansas City \$10, Minneapolis \$9, St. Paul \$9, Cincinnati \$11.25, St. Louis \$12.50, Louisville \$10.

Government Crop Reports.

The percentages of the vast crop report issued July 11, indicates a total winter wheat yield of 416,129,000 bushels and of spring wheat of 375,051,000 bushels and a total yield of 791,180,000 bushels. The figures a month ago indicated a yield of about 716,000,000 bushels. The loss of sixteen million bushels winter and about nine million bushels spring was less than the trade had expected, but it is estimated that the greatest losses both to winter and spring wheat have been since the first of the month.

As the government figures carried the condition only up to the first of this month, it will require the August estimate to give an accurate idea of present conditions. The big surprise in the report is in the corn figures. These show an increase of 2,800,000 acres over the area planted last year, and indicate a yield of 2,454,000,000 bushels, which is only three bushels less than was harvested last year. The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 82.5, as compared with 81.4 on July 1, 1904; 78.4 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.5.

The average condition of the corn crop on July 1 was 82.5, as compared with 81.5 last year, 82.5 on July 1, 1904, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.5.

The average condition of the wheat crop on July 1 was 82.5, as compared with 81.5 last year, 82.5 on July 1, 1904, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.5.

July 1 was 82.5, as compared with 80.8 on July 1, 1904, 82.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.5.

The average of the corn crop on July 1 was 82.5, as compared with 81.5 last year, 82.5 on July 1, 1904, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.5.

The average of the wheat crop on July 1 was 82.5, as compared with 81.5 last year, 82.5 on July 1, 1904, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.5.

Broilers Lower, Fowls Higher.

During the past week broilers have been coming down while fowls have gone up with the result that the two classes are brought considerably nearer together in price. As usually happens in July, broilers become much more plenty than in the preceding month on account of the general hatch being large enough for market as small broilers. Large fancy fowls, on the other hand, do not seem to be reaching the market in any great quantity, being apparently kept on the farm to lay eggs. As soon as the moulting season begins more actively the supply of fowls will increase, hence the best time to market them would be just before moulting time. Broiler prices should remain steady for a while, although the tendency will be slowly downward. Live fowls are in moderate supply with prices about steady. Live chickens are lower.

Fresh beef is steady in price but demand light on account of hot weather the first of the week. Mutton is in limited supply with prices firm. Fall lambs are selling readily at good prices. Veals are in lighter supply and tend higher this week.

Produce Notes.

Southern pears are to be had, but quality so poor and size so diminutive that trade is anything but pleased to handle them. No really good pears are on the market. Southern apples are a little better than of late, but none to be compared for a moment with the early Northern fruit, which will soon reach the market. The weather in the South apple and pear districts seems to have been too dry and warm this season for the proper development of this fruit.

Blueberries of excellent quality have been coming from Pennsylvania, where the crop is said to be one of the largest, and consumers are bringing good prices, although selling at quite so high as natives. New Jersey tomatoes have been bringing good prices, forecasting a possible good welcome for Northern tomatoes as soon as ready.

A miner sent fifty pounds of potatoes from Portland, Ore., to an Alaska mining town, the cost of postage and delivery being 21 cents a pound, yet the local price was 30 cents, saving the receiver 10 cents a pound.

The feature of the recent wreck near Lancaster, Pa., was the collision of the engine with a large wagon-load of butter, the butter completely covering the front of the engine.

The Canadian fruit crop is summarized by the Toronto World as follows: Cherries, sour kinds, plenty; sweet, a partial failure. Pears, most kinds not over half a crop. Apples, fifty to sixty per cent. of a full crop. Plums, fifty to sixty per cent. of a crop and still rotting. Peaches, a full crop. The grape crop is threatened by wet weather.

The rootstock potato crop is looking extremely well. The average was larger than last year, the price of seed and the clear weather favoring planting operations. The crop has been taken good care of and promises a big yield. The hay crop in northern Maine is pronounced enormous.

A few more reports from western New York regarding the apple crop confirm the impression that the yield will not be over fifty to seventy-five per cent. of last year's product, Baldwin being especially light.

A Chicago poultry buyer, lately returned from Missouri, asserts the present crop of turkeys is the largest in recent years.

Southern watermelon growers are sharing the hard luck of the Southern truck growers generally this year. Some lots shipped North failed to pay freight charges, which seem especially high for this grade of freight, ranging from 15 to 20 cents per melon by the carload.

Fruit peddlers assert that the giant Bing cherries from the Pacific coast are sometimes mistaken for plums.

The honey yield of southern California is reported to be below the average. The cold weather seems to have interfered with the work of the bees during the early part of the season.

F. C. Richards, the Williamsburg orchardist, predicts about seventy-five per cent. of a full apple crop in his section, the fruit being set well and being above the average size for the season. Mr. Richards has about two thousand apple trees.

Later reports from many sections of New York State agree in a general way that the crop of Baldwin, the leading variety nearly everywhere, will be far short of last year, while other varieties which bore lightly last year will do better this year.

A Mount Teun to Jersey Coast. The time has come when even the most dilly can no longer postpone their flight to the beaches or suburban resorts. It is now that people have nothing but good to say of New Jersey as they seek sanctuary from the terrors of the "man-diffed town." Once on the earth they find the best and most comfortable of the over-heated city is left behind. Atlantic Highlands, an imposing bluff forming the northern end of the Highlands of New Jersey, is about an hour's sail from New York. There is splendid scenery which is always alive with craft from one end of the coast to the other. The New York Yacht Club has a sub-station here and it is the home of the Fawcett Yacht Club. From the Highlands there is an extensive view in all directions. Sandy Hook points toward the north line on Indian finger, with its lighthouse, life-saving and signal stations, fort and barracks. The Harbors are plainly discernible and the sandy shore of Long Island stretching east. The tiny hills of Staten Island are seen to east and south at Barren Bay. Toward the south lies a fertile farming country, greatly divided by streams and marked with groves. The forests along the shore run the gamut of all attractions so that to the fishermen it is only a matter of a short search to find the heart's desire. There are romantic excursions over the hills; beautiful drives through the best country; still more bathing from the long pier, and fishing and poaching. Transient visitors and tourists may choose their quarters from among hundreds of well-kept hotels. There is an all rail line to the Jersey coast leading to the Sandy Hook coast. Upon application to C. M. Moore, General Passenger Agent, Central Railroad of New Jersey, New York, a hotel book and descriptive map will be sent free to any address.

General Agent, Central Railroad of New Jersey, New York, a hotel book and descriptive map will be sent free to any address.

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